The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

FALL MEMORIES.

There's something works upon my heart,
When, like some melancholy wail,
Goes through the attic's shivered pane,
In mournful notes, the Autumn gale:
For oh! it seems to chant a dirge
O'er hopes I cherished years agone,
When ripening passion ruled my heart,
And glory's siren wiled me on.

I mind me now what depths of love
I lavished on each idol form,
Though briefly, like the Summer birds,
That flee before the Autumn storm:
But here and there I single one,
To which my heart will homage pay;
As some lone bird, when all are gone,
Will linger on the ravished spray.

As quivering to the old brown earth,
The blighted leaf comes rattling down,
My thoughts revert to early years
And friends that with those years have flown.
Then one by one I count them o'er—
Each name that had some memory dear,
And memory yearns to greet each face,
But pauses, startled, o'er a bier!

There's something that will thrill my heart,
But what it is I cannot tell:
I only know that it is rapt
In some o'ermastering, mystic spell;
And that its thoughts will take the hue,
The sombre hue of Autumn time,
And, musing o'er the vanished years,
Feel exiled from a summer clime!

SHE IS THINE.

She is thine—the word is spoken;
Hand to hand, and heart to heart!
Though all other ties are broken,
Time these bonds shall never part.
Thou hast taken her in gladness,
From the altar's holy shrine;
Oh, remember in her sadness,
She is thine, and only thine!
In so[illegible] simple never,
[illegible] hope to come;
[illegible] and striving ever,
Make so pure a [illegible] home!
Each the other's love possessing,
[illegible] brow!
She w[illegible]
A [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE DREAM OF THE MOTHERLESS.

BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH.

A little child had wept himself to sleep. His heart was sad and desolate. The hour of his first grief had come. He had listened for the last time to the tender words of a mother, and had seen her close her eyes in dreamless slumber—the slumber of death. "Poor child! methinks thou hast reason to weep. Thou art an orphan. Thy father—alas! he is no father to thee. Thou hast reason to weep. Sleep on, poor motherless one." Such were our thoughts, as the sobs of the little child became fewer and fainter, and gradually he sank into a quiet sleep.

It was long ere he awoke, and when we saw him again, a peaceful smile rested upon his fair young brow. "I have been dreaming," he said, "and such a pleasant dream! I almost wish I might dream so all the time. When I went to sleep I was thinking of the cold, dark grave, where they laid her—my dear mother. But there was no grave in my dream. I saw my mother, but not as she was when they held me up to look at her in her coffin. Her face was changed—all was changed. She smiled upon me, and spoke kindly to me, as she used to do. I thought we talked together for a long time about God and heaven.—'Do not cry, dear William,' she said, 'do not cry, because I have gone and left you. Be a good child. Learn to love the Saviour. He will take care of you then. He will lead you along kindly through the world, as a shepherd leads his sheep, and you will be fitted for heaven, and by and by you will come to me. How happy you will be here, my child!' I wonder if my dear mother did not come to me, and talk to me.—Was it all a dream? It did not seem like a dream. It was not like my other dreams."

A hundred times since I heard this language from the lips of the motherless child, and saw his countenance beam with joy and hope as the memory of this incident came back to my mind: and with it has came a flood of thoughts of the spirit world, and of the connection with it of the world of sense.

"Is it only a dream?" How often has this simple question of the little child suggested itself to my own mind, when such thoughts have crowded into it. And who that has lost a cherished friend, and withal, has any distinct perceptions of the realities of the invisible world, so called, has not been led to ask himself the same question, or a similar one? I am not sure but those representations of the spiritual world, which we make only in poetry, and which would almost startle us if transferred into prose, are often nearer the reality than those which find their way into the body of our philosophy, and are stereotyped into it.

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."

Who can doubt it? Who can doubt, in his more serious and thoughtful moments, that there is in these lines a sentiment as strictly accordant with the language of sound philosophy, as with the allowable utterances of the muse of song?

True poetry is the language of the affections—it is the voice of the heart; and as such, in spiritual things, may sometimes be reliable when prose cannot be trusted. Poetry brings the spiritual world near to us. It represents the inhabitants of the spirit-world as to some extent, at least, in our presence, hovering around us, and at times in communion with us. "Oft," it says—

"Oft may the spirits of the dead descend,
To watch the silent slumbers of a friend—
To hover round his evening walk unseen,
And hold sweet converse on the dusky green—
To hail the spot where first their friendship grew,
And heaven and nature open'd to their view."

Prose scarcely dares utter this language. But it might better it, safely, too, methinks.

Of one thing we are certain—that messengers from heaven, unperceived though they are, bless the children of God, in their earthly pilgrimage, with their actual presence and protection. Else were there no meaning in these words of inspiration. "Are they (the angels) not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" Why may we not, then, believe that our dearest friends, who have died in hope, and who are no longer encumbered with that drapery of the soul which we call a body, are among the number of those spiritual visitants? Why may we not believe this, and let the belief cheer us in our difficult journey heavenward? Why should we not form the habit of thinking of those whom we loved, and whom we have consigned to the grave, as near us still? Why may not our spirits commune with their spirits, at times, almost as when they were living in the flesh? Why may we not hope, even, that they are permitted by our heavenly Father to aid us in getting the victory over the world, and in preparing for heaven? Why may there not be real, actual communication between spirits on different sides of the stream of death, in such experiences as those of the orphan child? Who can chide that boy for believing that his mother, promoted to the dignity of an angel, whispered to him as he slept?

Midnight Music.

The Rev. Mr. George Herbert, in one of his walks to Salisbury, to join a music society, saw a poor man with a poorer horse, that had fallen under his load. Putting off his canonical coat, he helped him unload, and afterwards to load his horse. The poor man blessed him for it, and he blessed the poor man. And so like was he to the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to refresh both himself and his horse, at the same time admonishing him, that "if he loved himself he should be merciful to his beast."

So, leaving the poor man, and coming unto his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder, that Mr. George Herbert, who used always to be so trim and clean, should come into that company so soiled and discomposed; but he told them the reason, and one of them said to him, "he had disparaged himself by so mean an employment," his answer was, that "the thought of what he had done would prove *music to him at midnight*, and that the omission of it would have made discord in his conscience, whenever he should pass by that place.—For if," said he, "I am bound to *pray* for all who are in distress, I am surely bound, as far as it is in my power, to *practice* what I pray for. And though I do not wish for the occasion every day, yet, let me tell you, I would not willingly pass one day of my life, without comforting a sad soul, or showing mercy; and I bless God for this opportunity. So now, let us tune our instruments."

Four Useful Maxims.—1. Never regret what is irretrievably lost.

2. Never expose your disappointments to the world.

3. Never complain of being ill used.

4. Always speak well of your friends, but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.

☞ Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last; and the heart which seeks but for another heart to make it happy will never seek in vain.

☞ We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—*Seneca.*

☞ Death may remove from us the great and good, but the force of their actions still remains. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and will do its office.

☞ One of the worst things to fat on is Envy. In our opinion, it is as difficult for a grudging man to raise a double chin, as it is for a bankrupt to raise a loan. Plumpness comes not from roast beef, but from a good heart and a cheerful disposition. So says the Albany Dutchman.

☞ "Daddy, I want to ask you a question." "Well, my son." "Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

☞ An Irishman said, if a few gooseberries give so fine a flavor to an apple pie, "that it would be a darlint of an apple pie which was made of gooseberries entirely."

☞ A chap who had his hand blown off by a Fourth of July explosion applied to the Tennessee Legislature to be made door-keeper. He tells the story of his failure in the following style. "Why, sir, there were four one-armed men besides myself—two of them with their limbs off close up to the shoulders—besides any quantity of one-legged fellows stumping about. After a while a chap put in with only one arm and one leg. He beat us all *by one*. When I saw that I put for home."

☞ The grace which makes every other grace amiable is humility.

The Counsel of Woman.

Dr. Boardman, in his admirable work, "Hints on Domestic Happiness," inculcates this doctrine, which we cordially endorse:

"In a conversation I once held with an eminent minister of our church, he made this fine observation: 'We will say nothing of the manner in which that sex usually conduct an argument; but the *intuitive judgments of women* are oftener more to be relied upon than the conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning.' No man that has an intelligent wife, or who is accustomed to the society of educated women, will dispute this.

"Times without number you must have known them decide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps, with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper and deeper into the mangled maze of doubts and difficulties. It were hardly generous to allege that they achieve these feats less by reasoning than by a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instinct of the animal races; and yet there seems to be some ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that, when a man has toiled step by step, up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to *tell how she got there.*

"How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and social life, nothing but prejudice or self-conceit can prevent us from acknowledging. The inference, therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife, stands in his own light, and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes to her."

Common Sense vs. Nonsense.

Dr. F. Tathill delivered an address the other day before the Agricultural Society of [illegible] county, New York, and in the course of his remarks [illegible] false [illegible] in the following manner:

"The day has already come in our cities that if a man, [illegible] has a [illegible] to his door, and he really aches for the pleasure of handling it, yet must he hire a man to pitch it into the cellar, while he stands idly by, nor so much as touches a stick of it on pain of losing caste. If a stout and vigorous citizen, whose muscles swell with an excess of strength, has a load of wood lying on the sidewalk, he may as well hang himself at once, as be foolish enough to save a dollar, and saw it up himself; yet if the man has pitched it in, and the grate is down so that he shall not be seen, we are not sure but he may saw on till doomsday, and no one esteem him less a man and a gentleman.—If he carry and tackle his own horse, or lead him to the stable when he is done with him, he is unpardonably vulgar. He would no sooner be caught carrying a trunk the length of a block to an omnibus, than stealing a body from a grave yard; yet he will boast among his friends of the enormous weight he carries in the gymnasium, having paid a fee of thirty dollars a year for the privilege. And his friends applaud his gymnastic expenditure as wise and exceedingly judicious. "For sure," they say, "how can a man live without exercise?" In short, labor that promotes the ends of economy, is an abominable thing; that which advertises their imbecility is a source of pride. These soft-handed gentry may be our sons and brothers, but we fancy they must at times feel ashamed of our common father, old Adam, who farmed in Paradise."

☞ Human flesh is tough, and, to be palatable, requires more cooking than any other meat—but, once done to a turn, (says a recent book on New Zealand,) it is of singular tenderness and sweetness. A voyager by the name of Joutine, endeavored to save the life of a young female slave, who was about to be killed and eaten in New Zealand. He offered any quantity of pigs for her, but the chief said "A piece of Maori's flesh is much better than pork," and he killed her and ate her. The same account mentions a highly civilized New Zealander who had become a partner in an English commercial house. "He had in his younger days been addicted to human flesh; and, being a very candid and really high-minded man, he admits, that, though he has now acquired totally different tastes, the relish with which he partook of cannibal feasts—especially when the fleshy part of a young female was served up—is still a matter of by no means disagreeable recollection to him." We copy one more curious remark:—"The cannibal propensity is deeper in the highest conditioned races of man than most people imagine. *Why was pork*, for instance, *prohibited to the Jews?* Why, but that *it so closely resembles human flesh, that people in a state of semi-barbarism might get into the habit of overlooking the distinction?*"

☞ A Yankee "down east" has made the grand discovery that a window glazed with old hats is a sure indication that the occupant has seen a rum bottle.

☞ "Boy, what is your father doing today?" "Well, I 'spose he's failin'. I heard him tell mother yesterday, to go round to the shops and get trusted all she could—and do it right straight off too—for he'd got everything ready to fail, up to nothin' 'ceptin' that."

☞ A dandy with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth lest he should learn the other monkeys bad habits.

Yankee Silsbee in London.

This fun-loving individual is in London, and has written a very amusing letter to the Detroit Advertiser. The following is an extract:

We roamed with a party of others through the various apartments of the Tower, and our guide, who was a chatty, talkative little man, frisked about and showed us every object with a deal of gusto. At last he came to the great cannon and ordnance captured from their enemies of various nations.

"This piece," said our little guide, with all the pomp of a little Englishman, who never feels so happy as when boasting of their victories, "this piece is from Waterloo. Lord, how we did beat them there! This is from Badajo—this is from so and so"—and he ran over the cannon, dilating on the history of each with evident satisfaction in every muscle of his countenance.

I saw he was highly diverted with relating the exploits of his nation, so I thought I would "string him to another" a little, as the sailors say. All at once I looked carefully about me, turned my head every way, and looked inquiringly at the guide.

"What are you looking for, sir, may I inquire?" at length, said he, "we've got trophies from all nations," and he pointed to a number of interesting specimens, with their mouths gaping open like hungry bull-dogs.

"Have you indeed!" said I, carelessly, "I wasn't looking for French trophies, nor Spanish."

"Perhaps it's the Chinese?" interrupted he.

"Nor yet the Chinese," said I, "but I see you have got so much stuff laying about here, where's all that was captured from the Americans, eh?"

"Ah," groaned he, looking amazingly blank, "the Americans—yes, the Americans—from the Americans you mean?"

"Yes," replied I, still looking, "I don't see any from the United States—where is it?—I want to see it."

"Oh, yes! that what's in America—I see [illegible]."

"Exactly," repeated I, "I heard you took a good deal at Bunker Hill and Bennington, and Trenton, and those places."

"So we did," said [illegible] quickly, *but it was so[illegible] at [illegible] didn't care about bringing it on board!*"

Just then a sudden thought struck him: his eyes rolled up, a little blood flew to his cheeks, and he evidently "smoked." He took the *cue* and backed down. When the company were going out, he leaned over and whispered in my ear that I was a Yankee.

"I'm nothing else, sir," said I, "and as for that old stuff you took at Yorktown, and several other places I might mention, I'll tell them to send it over to you when I get home."

☞ "Look here Pete," said a knowing darkey to his companion, "dont stan' on the railroad."

"Why, Joe?"

"Kase if de cars see dat mouf uv yourn dey will tink it am de depo' and run rite in."

Female Simplicity.—"I wonder what my brother John sees in the lasses, that he likes them sae well: for my part I wad na gie the company o' ane lad for twenty lasses."

☞ "My husband neglects his home," said a lady to her friend, the other day.—"What would you do if you were in my place?"

"Use more honey," was the ready and reasonable reply.

☞ We notice, among the new things, India rubber bed ticks, filled with wind, instead of feathers. Good! We'd rather sleep on wind than live on it.

☞ A woman, a few mornings ago, went into a grog-shop, called for a gill of New England rum and drank it. Upon which the lady who tended the bar, expressed her wonder that she could drink so much rum up [illegible] punch.

"Why, la!" says she, "my stomach is not empty, for I have drunk a pint before, this very morning."

☞ A Quaker, once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was in distress and want of assistance, drily asked him, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

☞ Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many closed eyes which are seen in our churches nearly every Sunday.

☞ A cobbler has just located himself at Spalding, and attracts attention with the following address outside his shop:—"Surgery performed upon old boots and shoes, by adding of feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, altering the constitution, and supporting the body with new soles. No cure, no pay.—Advice gratis on the most desperate cases."—*London Weekly News.*

☞ Mrs. J[illegible] says [illegible] instance of a [illegible] merely rational. [illegible] is single, she observes, so long is he a [illegible]—a mere cypher of humanity—but with another figure added—the figure of a woman, for instance—this cypher becomes a respectable member of the human multiplication table, and proves himself a lover of his country. Mrs. Jarvis "echoes" our sentiments exactly.

☞ We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humblest.

Method of Curing Prize Hams.

The hams of Maryland and Virginia have long enjoyed a wide celebrity. At the last exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, four premiums were awarded for hams. We are informed by those who had the opportunity of examining them, that they were of first rate quality. The following are the recipes by which the hams were cured.—*American Farmer.*

T. E. Hamilton's Recipe.—First Premium.—To every 100 pounds of pork take 8 lbs. of G. A. salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1½ oz. of potash, and 4 gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has laid in the tub some two days. Let the hams remain six weeks in brine, and then dried several days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

J. G[illegible] Recipe.—Second Premium.—To 100 pounds of pork, take half a bushel [illegible] peck of salt, 3 lbs. saltpetre, 3 lbs. sugar, and 2 quarts of molasses. Mix [illegible]—rub the bacon with it well; keep on for three weeks in all; at the end of nine days take out the hams and put those which are at the top at the bottom.

R. B[illegible], Jr.'s Recipe.—Third Premium.—One bushel of fine salt, half bushel ground alum salt, one and a half lbs. to a thousand lbs. pork. Left to lie in pickle four weeks, hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind becomes a dark brown.

C. D. Slingluff's Recipe.—Fourth Premium.—To 100 lbs. green hams, take 8 lbs. G. A. salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar or molasses equivalent, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 oz. pearl ashes, 4 gallons water, dissolve well; skimming off the scum arising on the surface.—Pack the hams compactly in a tight vessel or cask, rubbing the fleshy part with fine salt,—[illegible] day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with pickle. In four to six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, [illegible] the longer period for heavy hams, hang up to smoke, hock up; smoking with green hickory wood. I have put up hams for the last twelve or fifteen years by the above recipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample now presented.

A Valuable Dog.

A few nights since, Mr. Lane, a farmer, residing near the Buck Tavern, about two miles below Portsmouth, Dauphin County, was aroused from his sleep by the barking of his dog; and on proceeding to the barn, he found that the dog had *treed* a negro on the fence. On inquiring what the strange gentleman was doing, the latter answered that he wished to sleep in the barn, as all the taverns refused him admittance. Mr. Lane then took him into the house, and gave him a bed. But his suspicions being aroused, he took the dog and a hired man, and scoured around the house and barn in quest of more of the supposed depredators, but without success; and on returning to the house he found the colored gentleman stealthily creeping down the stairs. Mr. Lane asked him why he did not stay in bed.—He replied that he was unwell, and wished to go out. Mr. Lane then told the hired man to watch the negro and see he did not make his escape. The latter after walking around a few moments, took to his heels; but the dog too had his eyes on him, and he had not gone far until the dog stopped and held him; and, on Mr. Lane taking the dog off, the negro made a pass at him with a club, which he had possessed himself of, but without hitting Mr. Lane, and again attempted to run off, but the dog caught him a second time, and held him until his master came up. The negro again struck at Mr. Lane, who, in trying to avoid the blow, fell over a log. The prisoner again gave leg bail, but this time Mr. Lane hissed the dog after him, who, on catching him, dragged him on the road, and shook him, apparently with as much ease as he would a cat. But, fearing that the dog might do him some fatal injury, Mr. Lane called him off, and then took his prisoner back to the house, s[illegible] him down on the cellar door, and bade the dog to watch him, and he did it; intimating by his conduct that he would guard the prisoner faithfully, and that Mr. Lane and the rest might go to bed. At daylight he was taken before a justice, who finally let him off. On the next day one of Mr. Lane's children happened to look under a hay stack, near the barn, where she discovered a bag which contained a turkey already killed and bagged ready to be carried home.

The dog is one of the largest species of the Newfoundland breed, and worth to Mr. Lane his weight in gold.—*Middletown Emporium.*

Anecdote of Franklin.—A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise that the possession of great riches should be ever attended with undue solicitude, and instanced a merchant, who, although in possession of unbounded wealth, was as busy, and much more anxious, than the most industrious clerk in his counting house. The Doctor, [illegible] apple from a fruit basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave him a second, which filled the other hand. Choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he offered that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts, to hold the three apples, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See," said the Doctor, "there is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy."

☞ An editor says that ladies wear corsets from a feeling of instinct, having a natural love of being squeezed.

The Holy Places Desolate.

After a peace of thirty-three years duration, the Wahhabis have suddenly fallen upon and pillaged the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The garrison of the latter place, having attempted to defend it, were massacred to a man; and a large number of citizens perished with them. The mosques were destroyed, all their contents of any value appropriated, the cities completely sacked, and numbers of women and children carried off to the desert. The courier who carried the intelligence to Constantinople, described the condition of the plundered towns as distressing in the extreme.

The Wahhabis, it will be remembered, inhabit the interior and highland portion of the Arabian peninsula. Before their repression in 1818, they could bring into the field 200,000 warriors. They believe, as true Mussulmen, in one God, and Mahomet as his prophet; but are peculiar in denying to the latter any claim to divine power.—They accept the Koran in its primitive simplicity, as a Divine revelation, and reject all the articles added by the Turks. The government is administered by two chiefs; one superintending civil, the other religious affairs. The first of these is styled Emir, and boasts an uninterrupted descent from Ebia Sedi, founder of the government. The command of the army, the internal control of temporal matters, and the administration of three or four Bedouin tribes, confederated with the Wahhabis, fall within his jurisdiction.

The Wahhabis made themselves generally known at the commencement of the present century by the conquest of the same cities which have now again fallen into their hands. Mecca was captured in 1803, and Medina in 1804. Unmolested by the Porte, then embroiled in the endless intrigues of the Janizaries, or by the Pacha of Egypt, equally involved with the Mamelukes, they swept in triumph over the whole of Arabia, from the Persian Gulf to Babelmandel, and reduced Aleppo, Damascus, and the rest of Syria, under their barbaric rule. Mehemet Ali murdered the Mamelukes in 1811, and before another year had ended, recaptured the two sacred cities, and contracted the Wahhabi dominion, step by step, until, by the victory of Tahalite, the race was almost annihilated.

Ibrahim Pacha, in 1818, forced his way to Drayeh, the capital town of the tribe, took it by storm, put 20,000 inhabitants to the sword, and sent the Emir, Abdallah, with forty members of his family, to Constantinople to have their heads cut off.

Revenge for the slaughter of these fathers is, it seems, the motive of the new outburst. The Sultan obviously regards the danger as serious. The Arabian army has been placed under the command of Mehemet Pacha, a veteran soldier, formerly intrusted with the Government of Aleppo, and every preparation made to extirpate the whole race.

☞ St. Helena, it is well known, is an island of rock, situated in mid ocean, about 1,800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 2,600 from Rio de Janeiro, 1,200 from the Coast of Africa, and 600 from the Island of Ascension. Its lofty and precipitous cliffs ascend to a height varying from 500 to 2,000 feet. Though presenting to the mariner, on his approach, a rather desolate, inhospitable aspect, it is found, upon his arrival in its harbors, and after traversing its interior, to possess an agreeable climate, and the most picturesque landscapes and valleys. Its extent in circumference is about thirty miles, and in diameter from nine to ten. It has a population of about 7,500, consisting of 1,500 whites, 1,000 liberated Africans, rescued from slave ships, and 5,000 natives, who are a mixture of Portuguese and Africans, introduced into that Island during the period of Portuguese discovery and navigation.

Some very interesting facts regarding the condition of the people of St. Helena, and the effects of missionary influence among them, were stated at a meeting in one of the churches in New York, a few evenings since, by the Rev. J. McGregor Bertram, who has, for several years past, resided on the Island. In giving the history of his first visit to St. Helena, Mr. Bertram said that, having designed laboring among the nations of South Africa, he had spent some time at the Cape of Good Hope. While there, a young man, a native of St. Helena, who had come to the Cape to carry on his business, became a Christian, when he presented the claims of the island to the churches at the Cape as a missionary field.

Mr. Bertram, on the representation of the young convert, turned his attention to this Island. He was the first dissenting minister who had ever entered the harbor for the purpose of settling there. It is but about five years since he first went to St. Helena, and there are now a church of whites, and two native churches, and several Sunday schools. The inhabitants of the Island he described as ignorant and degraded, and as without even the idea of a soul or of a God until they were enlightened by the missionary.

One [illegible] per[illegible] gers [illegible] the way of bribing the [illegible] and [illegible] so that nothing came in for extra baggage. The managers of the monopoly got over this difficulty in a curious way; they had this baggage stolen, and as the passenger could not show a receipt for it, he had no remedy. Thus the disposition to have extra weight carried gratis was effectually overcome, honesty was restored, and the profits of the monopoly made fat again.

From the Albany State Register of Nov. 19.

Another Triumph of American Ingenuity.

Recent advices from England inform us that American ingenuity achieved another triumph in the failure of Mr. Garbutts (a celebrated English Mechanic, and a proficient at lock picking,) to pick the Newell Parautoptic Bank lock, after an uninterrupted trial of thirty days. Mr. Hobbs, the accredited agent of Messrs. Day & Newell, of 589 Broadway, New York, after having picked all the best English locks, (Bramah's and Chubb's) and pocketed *two hundred guineas* in British gold as his reward, then challenged all Europe to a trial of skill upon his Newell Parautoptic, offering one thousand dollars as a reward to the person who should succeed in picking it. Mr. Garbutt accepted the challenge, and after having tried for thirty days, admitted that the "obstinate Yankee bolt" was impregnable. Mr. Hobbs, too, gave him every possible facility to work advantageously, having placed in his hands *the lock to be operated upon*, for examination, as long as he wished, and afterwards gave him a duplicate to further aid him; and yet, with all these surprising advantages added to the stimulus of his national pride, and the hope of carrying off $1,000 in gold, the thirty days expired, and as Mr. Hobbs quaintly remarked, "*the Yankee bolt still stuck out.*" When Mr. Hobbs picked the Bramah and Chubb locks, he had *not examined* the inside of them, and had no such favor shown him as he had given to Mr. Garbutt, but had no difficulty in demonstrating their entire insecurity.

The Newell Parautoptic is now the champion lock of the world, and as such has received the prize medal at the World's Fair, accompanied by the following flattering declaration from the Jurors who awarded it: "That, notwithstanding the prize in question was the highest gift in Class XXIII, (their class) they could not in justice tender it to Messrs. Day and Newell, of the United States of America, without adding that their *highest premium* was given with the special approbation of the whole class; that it had not been overrated by the Queen of Great Britain, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, when they exclaimed that "the great American lock had no rival for mechanical skill and the security it afforded, in the whole area of the Crystal Palace!"

Mr. Hobbs has since placed the Newell Parautoptic Lock on the Bank of England, and is at present negotiating to place them on all the government institutions, instead of the Chubb and Bramah locks. No doubt he will succeed in doing so, and then Great Britain will have admitted to the whole world, that none other than a "live yankee" could give the desired perfect security for their gold and government records. The Newell Parautoptic is the only lock at the World's Fair, submitted to the test of burglars and others, that was not successfully picked. Messrs. Day and Newell, we learn, have already had heavy orders for their locks for the English market, and have shipped large numbers of them to Mr. Hobbs. These gentlemen, it should be further stated, were the recipients of a gold medal for their Parautoptic Lock, at the late Fair of the American Institute in New York, and when we reflect upon all their triumphs, both at home and abroad, and the fame they have given to American ingenuity, we are certain that every lover of his country must exult at their prosperity.—Perhaps the best conclusion we can give to this matter is to say, that in claiming the championship of the world, Messrs. D. & N. invite the attention of persons wanting bank locks, to their challenge of a $1000 to any one who will pick their lock, with a view to prove whether they are entitled to this supremacy.

A Fox's Revenge.

The Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story:

"An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance which he saw in his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot.—He determined to await for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese.—At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole, made by the tearing up of a tree.—This hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left, and when he was gone, the hunter unburied the goose, [illegible] the hole, and resolved to await the [illegible].

[illegible] half an hour the fox returned [illegible] company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been [illegible] threw out the earth. The goose [illegible] found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both."

☞ An Irishman being asked on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates,* for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

☞They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price,* and that put low to suit the times.

☞*SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS, a fine assortment. Also a variety of new MUSIC, now opening at the Bookstore of

Sept. 1. KELLER KURTZ.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS'.

Tell your Neighbors

IF they want to save their dimes, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, where they will find any and every article in the BOOK, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS LINE, that they desire.

☞Only one price, and that a very low price.

Sept. 1.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' do. do.; also, Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

GOTHIC CLOCKS PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of



Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

"Sportsmen, Take Notice."

JOHN KRIDER,

North-East Corner of Walnut & Second st.

PHILADELPHIA,

HAS on hand, just received, a complete assortment of SHOT GUNS, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, and all other Sporting Apparatus of the best and most approved patterns.

He has constantly on hand SPORTING POWDER of all descriptions, Percussion Caps, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Ball and Blank Cartridges, and a general assortment of materials for Gun Makers, &c.

Also PERCUSSION CAPS of a superior quality, designed expressly for U. S. Rifles.

An Assortment of FISHING TACKLE always on hand.

All the above, and any other articles in his line, the Subscriber will sell as low as any other establishment in the United States.

In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, in the years 1840 & 1842, awarded to him TWO CERTIFICATES—and in the years 1844, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1850, FIVE SILVER MEDALS, all of which may be seen at his place of business

JOHN KRIDER.

Philadelphia, July 14. 3m

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

Oct. 20.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING,* and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Chains, Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Cuff Pins, Medallions, Gold and Plated, Guard Hooks, Combs, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lilly White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion line, all to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE,

Sept. 1. South-east Cor. Centre Square.

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer,* at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers,* of every variety and quality.

May 26.

WINTER IS COMING,

BUT the Jew is ready for him! He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks, Sack-coats, Over-coats Pantaloons,

Vests, Carrying Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials, and in the best of styles, which he can and will sell as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County.

Oct. 6.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

KEEP WARM.

A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS, such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth, &c., cheap and good, can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S.

Oct 20

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

THE JEW has received the largest and cheapest assortment of *Silks, Mous. de Laines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Prints, &c.,* ever offered before in this place; also, the largest assortment of *Shawls* ever offered. Give him a call—he can't be beat.

Oct. 6.

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now-a-days which has swallowed up all others, even "Will saltpetre explode?" "Who threw that last brick?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Oct 13. tf

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of A. B KURTZ

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 20.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of *Silk Warp Cashmeretts,* for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap

May 26.

THE JEW.

They who undertake to head off the JEW,
Will always find that they have something to do.

HE and his brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of

British, French & German Cloths,

ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash, at prices so incredibly low, as to enable the JEW, as usual, to offer better Bargains than any one engaged in his line of business. He who doubts it is invited to call and be convinced.

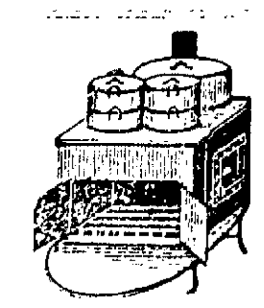
Oct. 6.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14.

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill,* in Germany township.

March 10. tf



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the public, that he has now on hand, directly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, East York street, Gettysburg, a large lot of

Air-Tight Parlor, Nine-plate, & Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,

and would particularly call attention to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Air-tight COOKING-STOVES, which he offers to the public as among the very best Stoves now in use. These Stoves have already been subjected to the most thorough and satisfactory tests, and by their rapid sale, and the universal satisfaction which they give, they have shown, that for beauty, convenience, and saving of fuel, they are without a rival.

He has also the following beautiful

AIR-TIGHT PARLOR STOVES,

which he is confident are the handsomest in the market, viz:

Persian, Revere, Ben. Franklin, and Ottoman Air-Tight,

—all which he offers at extremely moderate prices, and invites the Public to call and examine, feeling confident that they cannot fail to be pleased.

He has also for sale

WAFFLE-IRONS, COPPER KETTLES,

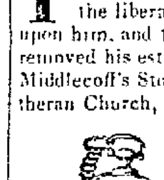
and an excellent article of *STOVE BLACKING*

Oct. 13. tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of



CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

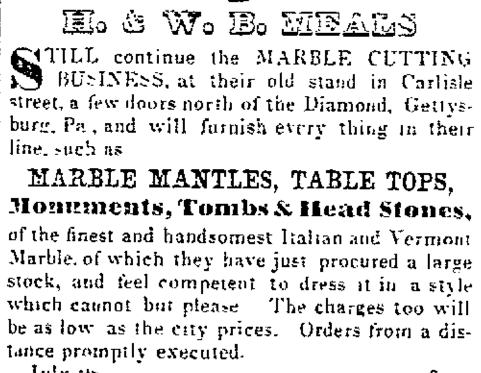
STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,

Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28. 6m



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers American and French Artificial Flowers.

Ruchings, and Cap Trimmings

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug 25 1

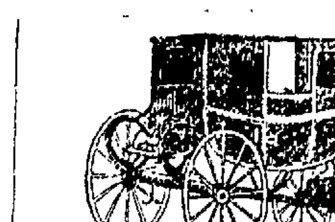
NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Bender, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB BENDER, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN WIBLE, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 6. 6t

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACHMAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Wind mill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on by the best of workmen They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—

☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. tf

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

REMOVED TO

No. 144 Race street,

(Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia.

WHERE the proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its wide-spread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye;* a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax,* well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities

☞Orders addressed to

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer,*
No. 144 Race Street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 15. 3m

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz:

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors,) *MARBLE LETTERS,* &c., at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks,* &c., to order.

☞All orders by mail punctually attended to.

Sept. 29. 6m

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS, FOR Ladies and Gents, at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns now manufactured. ☞Come and see.

Sept. 1.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12 FAHNESTOCKS'.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received, consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Loverings and Stuarts Loaf, pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea &c. [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

BONNETS. Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipsys, at

April 14 A. B. KURTZ'S.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

☞Inquire at this Office [Nov 18

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12. tf

STACKS

of new **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins,** and Satinets, at the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER: Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low, that for fear the crowd of eager customers, already so great, might swell beyond control, he must forbear naming the price.

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July 21.

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They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
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And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

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Nov. 26 1y

White Pine River Boards,

ON hand, and for sale, for Cash only. Also, a few Tons **Plaster.**

Feb. 24. GEORGE ARNOLD

VENDERS

Of Foreign Merchandise.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the County of Adams, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise within the said County, as classified and returned to him by the Mercantile Appraiser of the County—designating those who have taken out license, and those who have not, for one year from the 1st of May, 1851. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have not taken out License.

CLASS.		AMT. LICENSE.
	Borough of Gettysburg.	
10.	Samuel Fahnestock & Sons,	$20 00
14.	Samuel Fahnestock & Sons,	7 00
12.	George Arnold,	12 50
12.	Abraham Arnold,	12 50
13.	David Middlecoff,	10 00
13.	Danner & Ziegler,	10 00
14.	George Little,	7 00
14.	Marcus Sampson,	7 00
14.	Samuel H. Buehler,	7 00
14.	Keller Kurtz,	7 00
14.	J. L. Schick,	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Hamersly,	7 00
13.	A. B. Kurtz,	10 00
14.	Wm. W. Paxton,*	7 00
14.	George W. Blessing,	7 00
14.	Philip Winters,	7 00
14.	Samuel S. Forney, Ag't,*	7 00
14.	Alex'r Frazier,	7 00
14.	Samuel Little,	7 00
14.	Wm. Gillespie,	7 00
14.	J. J. Brinkerhoff,	7 00
14.	Hugh M'Ilheny, D. Lashel, Ag't	7 00
	Cumberland Township.	
14.	John Weikert,	7 00
14.	Robert Cobean, mill,*	7 00
14.	George Trostle, mill,*	7 00
14.	Jacob Crouse, mill,*	7 00
	Straban Township.	
14.	Abraham King,	7 00
14.	David Shull,*	7 00
14.	P. & C. W. Myers,	7 00
14.	John Monfort,	7 00
	Menallen Township.	
14.	John Burkholder,*	7 00
14.	John McKnight,	7 00
14.	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14.	George Minnigh,	7 00
14.	Maria L. Wright,*	7 00
	Butler Township.	
14.	Jesse Houck, (Liquors.)	10 50
14.	Edward Stahle,*	7 00
14.	Peter Hulick,	7 00
14.	Samuel Faber, Jr.,	7 00
	Tyrone Township.	
14.	Schriver & Stombaugh, (Liq.,)	10 50
14.	Jesse Cline,*	7 00
	Hamilton Township.	
14.	J. S. Hildebrand, (Liquors,)	10 50
14.	Charles Spangler,*	7 00
14.	Wm. Wolf,*	7 00
14.	Charles Heagy, (Liquors,)	7 00
14.	J. Hildebrand & Co.,*	7 00
14.	Samuel Niberger,*	7 00
14.	Catharine Miller,*	7 00
	Liberty Township.	
14.	John Nunnemaker,	7 00
14.	J. Riddlemoser,*	7 00
14.	Sam'l Nunnemaker,* mill,	7 00
	Mountjoy Township.	
14.	Ephraim Hammer,* (Liquors)	10 50
14.	Wm. Walker,	7 00
14.	Lawrence Dietz, (Liquors,)	10 50
	Franklin Township.	
14.	Mary Duncan,	7 00
14.	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14.	Thomas J. Cooper,	7 00
14.	Philip Hann, (Liquors,)	10 50
14.	Stick & Whitmer, "	10 50
14.	Beecher & Hoover,* "	10 50
14.	Jacob F. Lower,	7 00
14.	J. B. Wrightson,	7 50
14.	John Wertz,	7 00
14.	Martin L. Miller,	7 00
14.	Thomas McKnight,*	7 00
	Hamiltonban Township.	
14.	B. W. Riley,* (Liquors,	10 50
13.	Jacob Brinkerhoff,	10 00
14.	C. T. Weagly,*	7 00
14.	Philip Rosenstock,* (Liquors,)	10 50
14.	Paxton & Blythe,*	7 00
	Huntington Township.	
12.	J. A. Gardner, (Liquors,)	18 75
13.	Holtzinger & Ferree, "	10 00
14.	Wm. Kettlewell,*	7 00
14.	Jacob A. Myers,*	7 00
13.	B. T. Gardner,	10 00
	Latimore Township.	
14.	George Newcomer,* (Liquors)	10 50
14.	George Deardorff,* mill.	7 00
	Oxford Township.	
13.	Jacob Martin, (Liquors,)	15 00
13.	Lilly & Reily,* "	15 00
14.	Sylvester Fink, "	10 50
14.	John Clunk,*	7 00
14.	Mary Heagy,	7 00
	Berwick.	
14.	G. W. Bittinger & Co., (Liq.,)	10 50
14.	Mathew Eichelberger, "	10 50
14.	D. E. Hollinger, "	10 50
	Mountpleasant Township	
13.	Miller & Currens,	10 00
14.	Amos Zuck, (Liquors,)	10 50
14.	Peter O'Neal, "	10 50
14.	Jacob Sanders,* "	10 50
	Reading Township.	
14.	D. M. C. White,	7 00
14.	Jacob Aulabaugh, Jr.,	7 00
14.	Henry B. Smith, (Liquor,)	10 50
	Conowago Township.	
14.	John Busby, Sen.,	7 00
14.	E. J. Owings,* (Liquors,)	10 50
	Germany Township.	
13.	Henry Schriver, (Liquors,)	15 00
13.	Sneeringer & Renshaw, "	15 00
13.	Geo. Myers & Son, "	15 00
14.	Edw'd C. Bishop,	7 00
14.	Samuel Berlin,*	7 00
14.	John Spangler,* (Liquors,)	10 50
	Union Township.	
14.	Peter Long, (Liquors)	10 50
	NEW STORES.	
14.	Jacob George, Reading,	7 00
14.	Adam S. Myers, do. (liq.)	10 50
14.	Henry Hann, Mountjoy,	7 00
14.	Reily & Sneeringer, Con. "	10 50
14.	Geo. Arnold, Steam Mill,	7 00
13.	Geo. B. Himes, Oxford, "	15 00
14.	Oliver Stahle, Germany, "	10 50
14.	George Riffle, Hamiltonban, mill,	7 00
14.	Skelly & Hollabaugh, Gettysb.,	7 00

HAWKERS AND PEDLERS.

Samuel Faber, Jr., 1 horse & wagon,		40 00
Julius Swope, foot pedler,		8 00

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Treasurer of Adams County.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1851. 4t

THE STATE DEBT.

THE Taxes are high—but, Tax-payers, there is one consolation: you can now buy from the JEW all kinds of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

at a mere nominal price, and thus, to some extent, at least, relieve yourselves of the enormous burdens imposed upon you. Give him a call.

Oct. 6

DISTILLERS, &

Venders of Patent Medicines.

THE following list of Distillers and Venders of Patent Medicines within the County of Adams, as returned to the Treasurer of said County by the Mercantile Appraiser, is published in accordance with law, designating those who have taken out License, and those who have not, until the 1st of April next. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have not taken out License.

List of Distillers.

CLASS.			SUM.
10.	Geo. L. Schriver,	Cumberland,	$5 00
10.	David Rhoads,	do.	5 00
9.	Wm. Jenkins,	Oxford,*	8 00
10.	Henry Wolf,	Hamilton,*	5 00
10.	John Kendig,	Conowago,*	5 00
10.	James M'Divitt,	Liberty,*	5 00

Venders of Patent Medicines.

4.	Samuel H. Buehler,	5 00
4.	Samuel S. Forney,	5 00
	Joseph Miller, [new]	10 00

☞Those Distillers who have not lifted Licenses, are reminded that by the 33d section of the Act of the 19th April, 1849, they are liable to indictment and fine for carrying on a Distillery without License.—They are requested to attend to the same promptly.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Treasurer of Adams County.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1851. 4t

Godey's Lady's Book for 1852.

Increase of Reading Matter!!!

THE LADY'S BOOK for the ensuing year, will present many novel features suited to the advancing demands of the public taste. It has ever been the object of the publisher

TO TAKE THE LEAD

among the popular Magazines of this country; and the host of imitators, who have been constantly following—"toiling after him in vain"—are sufficient to attest his brilliant success. The promptness with which every new idea that he suggests is adopted by others, is a sufficient reason for his not being very explicit and exact in his promises of what is yet to come. He does not wish to lay out plans for others to follow. It is sufficient, however, to say that all the existing popular features of the Lady's Book will be retained, and many new ones, particularly attractive in a Lady's Book and Family Magazine, will be introduced. The useful and the elegant will always be kept in view.

To the Magazines alone we must look for the effusions of the master minds of Literature. It is useless to publish a list of names—suffice it to say, that we have published articles, and have others to publish, from

All the Best American Writers—Male and Female!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, 1852, will contain in addition to the most beautiful and numerous Engravings—*three of which are colored*—an additional quantity of reading by American authors. There is no question about the fact, and the tens of thousands of notices that we have from the contemporary press will establish it, that it is *The most Magnificent Periodical in the World!*

The publisher will give 12 Nos. for 1852 that the London Art Union would be proud of, and their price is $10 a year.

It must be observed that the Lady's Book caters to the taste of the American Ladies. It furnishes them with every thing that can interest a Lady—and among others is the following:—

GODEY'S RELIABLE FASHION PLATES MONTHLY! with full descriptions—besides chit-chat upon the Fashions every month; giving full explanations of every thing new in the Fashionable World

OUR MODEL COTTAGES.

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For the Ladies!!

We have undoubted Receipts, Model Cottages, Model Cottage Furniture, Patterns for Window Curtains, Crochet Work, Knitting, Netting, Patchwork, Crochet Flower Work, Hair Braiding, Ribbon Work, Chenille Work, Lace Collar Work, Children's and Infant's Clothes, Capes, Caps, Chemesites—in fine, everything that can interest a Lady, will find its appropriate place in her own Book.

TERMS—Cash in Advance.

1 copy one year, $3. 2 copies one year, $5.—1 copy two years, $5. 5 copies one year, $10.—1 copy five years, $10. 10 copies one year, $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten. Address, L. A. GODEY,

113 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Gazette one year, for $4.

Nov 17. 3t

DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

Graham's Magazine for 1852.

The Magazine of the Union!

THE New Volume of this unrivaled and popular Monthly commences with the January number. Specimen copies of which will be ready by the first of December.

The well established character of Graham's Magazine, as the leading American Monthly, renders it unnecessary to set forth its merits in each recurring Prospectus. It has won its way, after years of success, to the front rank among its rivals, and is now universally conceded to be

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Its contributors are all of acknowledged ability; and arrangements are perfected for a series of most splendid articles from them, which will make this Magazine the organ of American Talent in every department of Mind.

DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

The reading matter of Graham's Magazine for the next year will be about double that of former volumes, making a book unrivaled by any that has ever appeared in America or Europe. The very best American writers will continue to contribute to its pages and the wide range of literature of the old world will also be brought to aid the worth and variety of the letter-press contents of the work.

G. P. R. JAMES.

The original novel written by this accomplished writer for "Graham" will be commenced in the January number, and will be found to be one of the most entertaining of the many romances by this universally popular author.

Splendid and Costly Engravings.

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The new volume will open in a style of elegance that will sustain our friends that "Excelsior" is our motto for 1852, and that "Graham" will continue to be the *Favorite of the Public,* both in its pictorial and literary character, while the extraordinary increase of the amount of reading matter will insure it a still wider welcome and circulation.

TERMS—Single Copies $3. *For $20 we will send the Magazine for 5 years to one person.*

PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1852

All orders for Graham's Magazine, commencing with 1852, will be supplied at the following rates. Single subscribers, $3; Two copies $5; Five copies, $10; and Ten copies for $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. All orders to be addressed to

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Frightful Catastrophe at New York.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 21.

Last night, this city was the theatre of one of those appalling casualties which, like lightning from a clear sky, seem to set at naught all human forecast and prudence, and illustrate with frightful impressiveness the uncertainty of human life.

About half-past two in the afternoon, the principal female teacher in Ward School, No. 26, in Greenwich avenue, Miss HARRISON—it would be useless to withhold the name which is destined to be innocently yet so closely associated in the public mind with the terrible event we are about to describe—was suddenly seized with a paralysis of the tongue while engaged with a class in the recitation room in the rear of the third story.

The contortions of her face which followed her efforts to articulate alarmed her pupils, and, supposing she was fainting, they rushed to the door opening into the large room adjacent, which was occupied by several hundred pupils, and screamed for "water." The children in that room supposing the water was wanted to put out a fire, sprang towards the outer door in a mass, crying "fire! fire!" with frightful energy. Their screams attracted the attention of Miss Whitney, who had charge of the primary department on the next floor below, who opened the door, and, on the instant, so contagious was the terror, she was swept by the pupils behind her out into the hall, eddied into the current descending from the story above, and carried down stairs towards the basement. She tried in vain to resist the crowd and return.

We should here mention that from the basement floor, as one enters the building, there is a stairway, leading by a series of short stairs and landings to the top of the building, making a right-angled instead of a spiral staircase, and forming a sort of well about ten feet square from the roof to the basement floor, which is used mainly as a play-room, and flagged with stone.

While Miss Whitney was striving to return, the children came rushing down the stairs in accumulating masses, until the stairway was choked up; the outer door communicating with the street being locked, as is the custom, we believe, during school hours. The pressure from above, however, still increased, and then followed a scene of horror which no imagination can adequately conceive nor language describe. The balusters which guard the staircase gave way, first near the bottom, and then the adjacent rails, being proportionably weakened, gave way from step to step, and stair to stair, and were precipitated with the poor distracted and suffocating creatures, who were crushed against them, headlong into the pit beneath, already crowded to suffocation with those who had been first to reach the bottom of the stairs, in their attempt to escape to the street. Unappalled by the spectacle before them, the children from above—*there were one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one in the building*, precisely the number of years since the birth of Him who first proclaimed to "these little ones" that of such is the Kingdom of Heaven—came pouring down from above, crowding those before them off the staircase into the pit below, which was rapidly filling with the bodies of the wounded, the suffocating, the dying, and the dead.

The sight of all these horrors seemed only to aggravate the terrors and the desperation of those who witnessed them; and before any check could be given to the torrent of death, the area or pit we have described was filled with human bodies from the basement to the third step of the stair rising from the second floor. There lay fourteen square feet of human bodies, which fifteen minutes before were animated by cheerful and happy hearts, now perishing with bruises and suffocation. But this was not the only gate of death opened to these poor terror-stricken creatures. Many, finding their escape by the front door cut off, tried to escape by the back way, where also, by suffocation, one or two perished. Others leaped from the windows and were dangerously wounded. An alarm soon spread through the street that the school was on fire. An engine company was promptly in attendance and a large body of police. The front door was opened, and there was presented to their eyes the awful spectacle we have attempted to describe. As it was impossible to get up the stairway until the bodies were removed, as many as could assist at this sad office proceeded to transport the wounded and the dead to the station-house, only a few doors distant. Under the impression that a fire had occurred, and might be raging in some part of the building, others of the firemen fixed their ladders to the walls and strove to secure an admission to the windows. Even here they were met by the inmates striving to make a desperate escape to the street. One of these scenes is thus described in the *Times* of this morning:

"While those attracted by the cries at the schoolhouse were engaged in extricating those who had fallen down, their attention was arrested by a small boy, who, holding a younger brother by the hand, stood in an open window, urging him to jump to the pavement, and calling to some person to catch brother Tommy. 'Jump, Tommy,' said he, 'jump, and I'll jump, too.' A gentleman, looking up, had just time to raise his hands and make an effort to catch the boy as he leaped from the window. Fortunately, he succeeded in catching him, and then his brother followed, whom he also caught. The example once set had ready followers, and these little fellows, to the number of twenty, were thus caught as they jumped. They probably would, unfrightened, have hesitated to jump one-quarter of the distance; but almost frightened to death, they thought not of the danger before, in their strong desire to escape the awful abyss behind them, into which so many of their classmates had been driven. But one of the nineteen or twenty thus liberated uttered a word as he was placed in safety. One, as he was caught, exclaimed, 'Good bye,' and started for home. When, at last, order was restored, and the children up stairs were liberated, there was upon every face that passed out from the building almost an unearthly look—a wild, bewildered stare, as though they had passed from the very jaws of death."

It was soon discovered that there was no fire, but the horrors of the scene were not destined to experience any diminution, for by the time the news of the casualty, not exaggerated but greatly distorted, had spread through the neighborhood, and mothers and sisters of the pupils, half distracted, came rushing through the crowd, with ghostly [illegible] and frantic gestures, to ascertain the fate of their kindred and friends. By this time most of the bodies had been removed to the police station, whence, as fast as they were recognized, they were borne away to the homes of their stricken parents.

[The number of the killed and the injured is not yet known. It is known that about sixty are killed, and thirty-eight more or less seriously wounded.]

A number of physicians were promptly in attendance at the Station House to render such professional assistance as could be made available; but, unhappily, this was not much. We believe that all the dead were suffocated. Before the balusters gave way the lower area was so densely packed that those who tumbled from the stairs did not strike the pavement, but fell upon the heads of those below, and in their turn were rapidly covered with the bodies of others which succeeded them.

We visited the awful scene of this disaster about an hour after it occurred. The building was empty. The first object which struck our eyes was the scathed and naked stairway, and the fragments of the shattered balustrade strewed over the basement floor. The balusters were not strong, and it is now easy to perceive that they should have been much stronger for a building the uses of which necessarily subjected them to a heavy pressure in the daily discharge of one to two thousand children.

We passed on to the school rooms, where everything remained precisely as it had been left by its flying occupants. The open books, the slates covered with exercises and half-finished sums, piles of hats, cloaks, and other garments of the children, and innumerable memorials of the populous school room, were strewed about upon the desks and over the floor, all possessing in their abandonment a fearful interest.

The suddenness of the alarm and the overwhelming rush which was made for the door, seems to have taken the teachers by surprise, and to have communicated to them a portion of the terror from which the disaster sprang. It is, however, to the self-possession of one of the number, Mr. McNally, principal of the male department, that we owe the closing of the door of the apartment under his charge, which prevented its inmates from escaping and contributing their distraction and lives to the horror of the scene. Had his self-possession failed him at this critical moment, the loss of life must have been terribly aggravated.

The building was surrounded this morning by an eager crowd of persons, anxious to obtain further information of the calamity. Among these we noticed the relatives of some of the children who had been killed, and who had come to recover their clothes. The sight presented by their woe-stricken aspect was saddening in the extreme, and calculated to strike those who saw them with the most melancholy feelings.

Three of the female teachers, Miss Barnes, Miss Smith, and Miss Traphagen, were much injured in the crush, but none of them, we understand, very seriously. Miss Smith had one of her ancles broken.

The female principal, Miss Harrison, whose sudden illness caused the alarm, we are happy to learn, was much better this morning. Yesterday it was feared that she would not survive the shock caused by the disaster.

It was evident from the appearance of the bodies, that by far the greater number lost their lives by suffocation. But few bore the marks of violence, or of a severe blow; many of the faces were extremely black from the nature of the death. The death of some of them had been so sudden and attended with so little suffering or struggle, that the features were as composed and as undisturbed as in life. Others had evidently experienced some moments of agony before the departure of life, being, perhaps nearer the top of the pile, and obtaining just enough air for breath to prolong their final sufferings.

But upon the whole the blow of the angel of death which has stricken down so many of tender years and hope, fell as gently as could have been wished, except in the agony of the few moments which must have preceded the loss of life. We observe that nearly all died from suffocation, and that but a very few bodies were mutilated. In one or two instances a neck was dislocated, and death caused thereby.

The body of Abby Antoinette Jacobus, aged 6 years 10 months and 14 days, appeared so calm and beautiful, that the foreman called upon the jurors in the back ground to come and see it, for, said he, "I never saw a more angelic countenance in my life." A smile upon the lips, as if the spirit, in passing away without a pang, had lingered to impress a kiss upon what was once its earthly prison.

The ages of the little sufferers ranged from 6 years to 15.

Sad Mortality in a Family.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Williamson, with five children, started for the North from Vicksburg, Miss., in the latter part of October. On reaching Louisville, on the 6th ult., their youngest child, aged 18 months, was seized with cholera infantum, and died. On the next day they proceeded to Cincinnati, and on the way thither, another child, aged 7 years, was taken with malignant scarlet fever, to which it fell a victim on reaching that city, on the 9th ult. The two remaining children, aged respectively 10 and 13 years, were immediately seized with the same disease, and on the 13th both of them were followed to the grave by their afflicted parents. The oldest son escaped the fate of the others by proceeding to New York with his uncle, direct from Louisville, with the corpse of the infant.—The New York Express says these little victims—four girls and one boy—were on their way to that city from New Orleans, full of hope and of joyous expectations, and adds:

"Their relatives and friends were expecting them with open arms and full hearts. Little dresses had been engaged for the little girls, and the Christmas and New Year holidays were to make them as beautiful as taste and expense could adorn them.—But oh, how changed the scene! The anticipated welcome of life, hope and health has changed into a scene of despair, death and the grave. The corpses of four girls, of tender years, alone have come to receive not the pressure of friendship and relationship, but they have come to the cold embrace of death, to be borne hence to their final earthly resting place. So sudden a transition from joy to sorrow, seen in this world of sudden changes, we are seldom [illegible]."

[illegible]—Owing to the extreme [illegible] here in China, a bible in the Chinese language, it is said, can be sold for about six cents.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 1st, 1851.

GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., was, on Monday last, re-elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg.

We had our first snow on Tuesday, and it would have done honor to mid-winter. The sleigh bells were jingling that night around our town; but the comparatively warm weather since, has spoiled the fun of the youngsters in that particular, although enough of the snow is left to remind us that we have entered upon winter.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed in Gettysburg—the places of business being all closed. There were services in the English Lutheran Church. Prayer by Rev. R. JOHNSTON; and Sermon by Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER. In the evening, an Address was delivered in the same place, on the subject of Temperance, by Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, at the request of "Adams Division."

The new County officers enter upon their duties to-day. W. W. PAXTON, Esq. Prothonotary; DANIEL PLANK, Esq. Register and Recorder; and EDEN NORRIS, Esq. Clerk of the Courts. It gives us pleasure to say, that the gentlemen who have filled those offices during the last three years, retire therefrom with the highest credit, their duties having been performed to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER left Gettysburg on Thursday last, to enter upon his duties as President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery district. His first Court opens to-day at Doylestown, Bucks county.

On Monday evening last, a number of his personal friends, without distinction of party, gave him a Complimentary Supper at the "Franklin House," which passed off very pleasantly.

The Trials at Philadelphia.

Some account of the preliminaries in the District Court at Philadelphia, for the trial of the Christiana rioters, will be found in a subsequent column. It is rather singular, that of the twelve jurors selected, *three* should be from Adams county, being the whole number summoned by the Marshal from this county. It will be seen that Messrs. WILSON, SMITH, and SADLER are on the jury.

The proprietors of the "Independent Whig" newspaper, which was to be established at Lancaster, under the auspices of Mr. Stevens and others, have purchased the "Union and Tribune" establishment of that city, from its proprietor, Mr. Hamersly.—EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq. of this place, (recently editor of the Harrisburg American,) will have the editorial charge of the "Whig." Mr. McP. is a vigorous writer, and will no doubt give interest to the paper. We wish him success both personally and politically, and hope he will steer clear of the ultraisms of the day.

So many of the members of Congress had arrived at Washington on Friday, that there was no doubt of a quorum to-day. There is a good deal of manœuvering about the Speaker and the Clerk, and there may be probably some delay in the organization of the House. The Message of the President was finally adopted in Cabinet-meeting on Friday. It is said to be very long. We will do our best with it next week.

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian Patriot, is expected at New York to-morrow or next day.

HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned his situation, with the view, we learn, of accepting a more lucrative situation south. The workmen in the various shops of the Company at Harrisburg are about presenting him with a service of silver.

Good.—Twenty-seven young men and boys of Harrisburg, were arraigned before the Court last week there, for assembling around the Church of the United Brethren, and using profane and obscene language, and insulting females passing.—They were all found guilty, and fined $5 each, and the costs of prosecution.

An affray took place at Middle Creek, California, on the 10th of September, between Henry Gompers, and Maj. George W. Spotswood, (formerly of Carlisle,) who were partners in a mining claim, and the latter was killed. Gompers was tried by a committee, found guilty of murder, and executed on the same day!

In a "row" at Reisterstown, Md., on Thursday week, a young man named Robert Lynch, was killed by a fellow named Bowers, who stabbed him with a knife. He has made his escape. A Mr. Parrish, who handed Bowers the knife, has been arrested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1851.—The National Democratic members of Congress now assembled in Washington, seem resolved, when going into caucus, previous to balloting for Speaker and other officers of the House, to offer resolutions adopting the Baltimore platform, and then an additional [illegible] Those who refuse to accept these resolutions are to be ruled out of church, and requested to leave the church.

Great Railroad.

George Law, of New York, Mr. Seymour of Utica, and others, have closed a contract with the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the entire survey, grading, bridging, superstructure, iron, depots, equipage, &c., of the road between those two cities, for the sum of nine millions of dollars. The road is about 320 miles long, and is to be delivered in complete working order in all respects, within five years, for that sum. Three and a half millions in cash, and the remainder in stock and bonds.

Non-intervention in European affairs was the policy upon which Washington and our Constitutional Fathers founded this Republic. Amid the severest trials of the French Revolution, Washington clung to this policy, followed by Adams, and even by Jefferson, whose sympathies were so strong with France, and hatred so great of England, as often to tempt him, but never to divert him from it. The Democratic party carried the policy so far, during the John Quincy Adams' administration, that in the matter of the Panama Congress, to be held upon our own continent, he was bitterly assailed for proposing to send there only an apparently *intervening* Minister.—*N. Y. Express.*

Opposite Conspiracies.—The Liverpool Journal, referring to the French President's message, says:

"Louis Napoleon announced, one day, the existence of a democratic conspiracy in Europe.' Louis Kossuth, the day before, announced a 'monarchical conspiracy in Europe.' The Frenchman and the Magyar were right. Both announcements are perfectly correct. Each side now knows the other; both are on their guard. One dozen middle-aged gentlemen declare war against one hundred million of men. One hundred million of men have renounced fealty to the divine rights of one dozen middle-aged gentlemen. 'Will not the conflict be dreadful?'"

It should be recollected, however, that those one dozen middle-aged gentlemen have, at their service, innumerable officials, soldiery, armaments, &c., which makes the odds against the oppressed people somewhat different. If this were not the case, there would be no occasion for a struggle—the million would already occupy their just ascendency.—*Sun.*

The position of Denmark is beginning to attract renewed attention, from the fact that the free constitution lately introduced in that country is looked upon with an eye of offence by Russia. The Danish Ministry, however, appear firm, and are disposed to rely upon the moral support of England.

The last Ohio Methodist Conference arraigned one of its members, Rev. J. S. Inskeep, for advocating the policy of having pewed seats in churches.

Executions in Virginia.—The three slaves who were concerned in the late abolition [illegible] in Grayson county, [illegible] which Bacon, the white abolitionist from Ohio, figured, were executed on the 31st Oct. in the presence of an immense concourse of people, who were greatly exasperated against Bacon. The Wytheville Republican says he will no doubt be a victim to lynch law, if caught.

California is likely to gain the fractional Representative in Congress. The census returns, just received from that far off State, show the number of white inhabitants to be 160,000, and the blacks 1,000. This makes the fraction 71,000 over the one representative allowed.

New York Election.—The returns of the 4th district of the 15th ward, New York city, having been thrown out on account of informality, Mr. Smot, whig, is thereby elected to the State Legislature, lower branch, and thus a Whig majority is secured in the House.

The Louisville Courier, speaking of the appointment of NATHAN SARGENT, Esq. as Register of the Treasury, remarks: "A truer or more deserving Whig, a more upright, courteous, and popular gentleman, or a more faithful public officer, is not to be found in the Whig ranks than Nathan Sargent, and the Whig party throughout the country will consider themselves to have been truly represented in the appointment that has been made. The office will be held by Mr. Sargent with ability, dignity, and great satisfaction to the public."

General Wool [illegible], a veteran of more than fifty years' service in the United States Army, is [illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] move from his [illegible] at Fort McHenry to the city. With his family, the veteran now occupies the late residence of Hon. John Barney. Gen. W. is now in his [illegible] year. He entered the U. S. Army in 1798 as a lieutenant and adjutant of cavalry, by invitation of General Washington, having come to this country on a visit after serving in the army of Louis the XVI until that monarch's imprisonment, and subsequently with the combined armies on the Rhine and in the Netherlands until 1797, when he covered the retreat of the Duke of York after the battle of Dunkirk.

[illegible] Smith [illegible] fifteen [illegible] drowned [illegible] Mr. [illegible] also among the number drowned.

Still More!

The steamer Baltic sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday the 22d. She took out 49 passengers, and ONE MILLION AND NINETY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD!

The steamer Cambria sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, with SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE!

The Gold Trade.—The gold trade between England and California *via* the United States, has been more than usually flourishing the past week. The large sum of $1,885,650 was received at New York, and the *larger* sum of $2,200,000 was shipped from New York to England. This constant drain of the precious metals of the country, goes to pay to foreign countries for the goods we purchase of them, when, had we a "judicious tariff," a large portion of them would be manufactured by ourselves, and the money kept in the country, to pay our farmers, millers, hatters, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, masons, and every other branch of mechanical industry required to supply the makers of these goods with the means of comfortable living.—*Germ. Tel.*

"The Way the Money Goes."

The importations of foreign cottons for the closing fiscal year has been fifteen millions of pounds (or nearly twelve millions of dollars) greater than in 1845–46; while the home consumption of domestic cottons has been nineteen millions of pounds less than five years ago! So also the importation of iron the present year in comparison with 1846–47 has more than trebled, while the home manufacture has decreased one-half. *There is something wrong here!*

Specie and the Tariff.

"An eminent English merchant, whose opinion would be listened to anywhere,"—says a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, "wrote to a friend in this country, a few months ago: 'You must alter your *tariff* if you intend to keep your gold'; and to another, 'You must alter your tariff or we shall get all your gold.'"

"The exports of gold by every steamer to Europe, demonstrate the truth of these declarations. We are working the mines of California pretty much on foreign account, and no doubt England is quite willing that we should dig for her. The exports of gold from New York show that an amount not varying much from the aggregate of receipts from California continues to go steadily forward across the Atlantic.

"For the last two fiscal years, ending on the thirtieth of June last, the balance against us of imports over exports amount to some forty-eight millions of dollars; and it is to be borne in mind that in the table of exports the item of gold figures to the amount of some forty millions. Yet all that export of gold has not kept the balance even. 'If we go on the same will another year,' says the writer quoted above, 'with another excess of twenty-five millions of dollars, it will take it out all the gold and silver now in the United States to pay up the balance we shall then owe.'

"The present condition of things has been growing upon us for some years past, and along with it an increasing depression of *our productive industrial interests has taken place.* If any other remedy can be devised for the restoration of a sounder and more wholesome state than that which looks to an increase of protection in our tariff, we are at a loss to know what such remedy may be, and where it may be found."—*Balt. American.*

There may be, and there is, no doubt, a great respect felt in this country for Queen Victoria as a worthy lady; but it is certainly a mistake to suppose that the Republicans of the United States would go to war to keep her the Queen of England, or to preserve the throne of that country from overthrow. The people of England, resting, as they seem to do, content under their monarchical system, may be supposed to believe that their's is the best form of Government. The republicans of the United States differ with them essentially in this, and [illegible] with a Government of Kings or Queens will not be apt to become a party to preserve these thrones from overthrow.

But all this aside. What we would do is what we have done. The republicans of the United States hold their country independent of all other nations. They insist that it is for themselves to decide under what form of Government they shall live. What they claim for themselves they accord to the people of all other nations. They cannot, therefore, and they will not, therefore, make themselves parties to the quarrels and contentions of other nations.—They seek not to force *free* principles upon the people of any Government by war.—They would teach by example, and that example we know, by the events that have taken place in all parts of the world, is more effective than any force of arms can be.—Give to us peace—let our country remain as it is, the asylum for the oppressed of every clime—and it is impossible that the principles of republicanism, upon which it is founded, shall not extend and ultimately pervade not only the continent of Europe but England too.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A marriage took place in this city last week, where the bridegroom was only [illegible] By this union the bride becomes the mother of children between the ages of twenty five and thirty three years.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE TREASON TRIALS.

The United States Circuit Court opened at Philadelphia, on Monday last, Judge Grier presiding, for the purpose of commencing the trial of the persons arrested and in prison on the charge of committing high treason against the United States, in resisting the execution of a law of the United States with arms, and taking life in so doing, at Christiana, in Lancaster county.

The list of jurors was called over and 80 answered to their names. Judge Grier said that those not answering next day, should be fined $100 each. A number of the jurors were excused for various urgent reasons—old age, sickness, chronic diseases, hard of hearing, professional engagements, &c. Judge Grier said he never knew so many people hard of hearing, in so small a number, as on this occasion; he supposed it must be epidemical. Some were excused for one week, two weeks, &c.

The counsel who appeared for the United States, were U. S. District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, Esq., and George L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, Esq.; and the Hon. James Cooper. Counsel for Castner Hanaway, John M. Read, Esq., Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, and Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

Judge Grier remarked that the disposal of the case would probably occupy the Court until next Spring.

Mr. Stevens, during the preliminary arrangement, made several apropos remarks, which would seem to indicate that there will be some sharp sparring before the trials are over.

TUESDAY.—The Circuit court met at 10 o'clock. As was the case on Monday, the Court room and the avenues leading to it were filled at an early hour. Four absent jurors were fined $100 each. After some discussion, one of the prisoners, Castner Hanaway, a member of the Society of Friends, was arraigned, and the bill of indictment read, to which he pleaded not guilty; his wife stood clinging to his arm. The clerk asked him how he would be tried, stating at the same time that it was a matter of life and death. Hanaway replied that he would be tried by God and his country. The clerk wished him a safe deliverance.

The empanneling of the jury was then commenced, and at the close of the day's session, but five jurors had been obtained. All the rest called were challenged for having formed opinions, for opposition to capital punishment, or some other cause.—Among these five, was Hon. JAMES WILSON, and ROBERT SMITH, Esq. of this county. When the usual interrogatories were put to Mr. Wilson, he answered that, as far as his judgment went, he would support the Constitution of the United States. He was then sworn as a juror to try the cause. Mr. SMITH also answered the questions satisfactorily, and he was also sworn as a juror.

WEDNESDAY.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, and the crowd was as great as on the day previous. The whole session of the Court was occupied in obtaining the remaining seven jurors—a large number having been set aside for cause. Among those obtained, was WM. R. SADLER, Esq. of this county. He answered the questions satisfactorily, and was sworn as a juror. The whole twelve were obtained, but the twelfth juror was not sworn, as, if he had, they would have to be kept together—and it was determined, as Thursday was Thanksgiving day, and the Court would not sit, not to swear him till Friday morning, when the suit would be fairly commenced. The Court then adjourned until Friday.

The following are the names of the jurors to try the cause:—Robert Elliot, of Perry; James Wilson, of Adams; Thomas Connelly, of Carbon; Peter Martin, of Lancaster; Robert Smith, of Adams; Wm. R. Sadler, of Adams; James M. Hopkins, of Lancaster; John Junkin, of Perry; Salomon Newsom, of Pike; Jonathan Wainwright, of Philadelphia county; Ephraim Fenton, of Montgomery; and James Cowden, of Lancaster.

The Court informed the jurors that they had made arrangements with the proprietor of the American Hotel, for a suit of rooms, where they could take their wardrobe, and make themselves as comfortable as their situation would warrant.

The North American says the prisoner displayed the greatest self possession during the selection of jurors, and the argument consequent upon their rejection or admission to try him. He is apparently about 35 years of age, tall, but spare in form, and inclining to stoop a little. When called upon to look at the juror summoned to try him, he did so with a firm and inquiring look; but never determined upon his admission or rejection, until he consulted Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., who sits immediately at his side. Upon Mr. Stevens' judgment or knowledge of the juror he seems to rely implicitly.

Friday.—The juror chosen on Wednesday was sworn. The District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, then addressed the jury at length laying down the principle that the outrage at Christiana was treason, and all who participated in it were guilty of that offence.

The examination of witnesses then commenced. The first and only one examined on Friday was very strong against the prisoner.

A [illegible] named Catharine [illegible] aged [illegible] has been sent to the [illegible] House of Correction for drunkenness and immorality.

Nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

On Tuesday last, a Whig State Convention assembled at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, and is said to be the largest political gathering ever assembled in the city. The Hon. George Ashmun presided, assisted by twenty-eight Vice Presidents, with seven Secretaries. There were about 2,000 delegates in the Hall, and as many spectators in the galleries. It was resolved *unanimously*, and with great enthusiasm, to nominate the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for the Presidency, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. The committee, at the head of which was the Hon. Edward Everett, subsequently reported a very able address, which was unanimously approved of. So that Mr. Webster is now fairly in the field as a candidate.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

The conduct of Mr. Webster, as a public man, for a full generation, is now before the public. The greater part of that time he has passed in Congress, with what honor to his immediate constituents, and what benefit to the country at large, need not be said. Twice he has been called to an important executive position, as Secretary of State. We have already spoken of the manner in which he performed the duties of that department in 1841 and 1842.—We have pointed out the success with which he disposed of controversies alike inveterate and embarrassing, and preserved the peace of the country on honorable terms, at a moment when it seemed all but hopeless to avoid a war. On the lamented decease of General Taylor he was again invited to the Department of State by President Fillmore. We are confident that the whole country will bear us out in saying, that when in the extremely difficult crisis of affairs which then existed, he took charge of the department, there was no one of the leading statesmen of the country, so clearly indicated by public opinion for the office. That this administration has greatly won upon the confidence of the country, it is superfluous to say. The people are satisfied that if the Union is to be preserved, it is on that platform upon which the administration has placed itself,—the platform laid down by Mr. Webster, in his speech of the 7th of March. They are not less satisfied that the honor of the country abroad may be safely trusted to the statesman who has so ably at all times vindicated the freedom of the seas; to the author of the letter to the Austrian Charge d'Affairs already alluded to. We are confident that no person in the country would bear more willing testimony to the manner in which Mr. Webster has administered the department, than the President of the U. States, between whom and the Secretary of State the most unreserved confidence has ever existed.

With this experience of his ability, does any one doubt that if Mr. Webster were chosen President he would do honor to himself and the country? For ourselves, we feel confident that he will give the country and the world an example of a Chief Magistrate, such as will reflect new credit upon the leading Republican government. We feel confident that as the Head and Representative of the country, he will pursue a course of which all its citizens will be justly proud, returning to the office as much dignity as he will derive from it.—We believe that all parts of the Union will feel that the government is in hands eminently safe and well entitled to their respect and confidence, and that foreign countries will own that Republics are not always ungrateful for the services of their most distinguished citizens.

We are persuaded, at the moment when we put forth this address, that there is no man in the country in whom the great mass of our fellow citizens have higher confidence, and we cherish with equal confidence the conviction that, in the judgment of the civilized world, there is not more than one American name entitled to stand higher than his. We feel a just and elevated pride as Americans, that one whose name is thus known and respected throughout the world—whose thrilling eloquence has roused and encouraged the oppressed wherever they have been struggling to be free; who has best defended the constitution of the country and done most for its permanence, is an American patriot, worthy the highest honor his country can bestow, and whose election would be regarded as one of the purest triumphs ever achieved by republican institutions.

We have endeavored, fellow-citizens, without over statement and without injustice to others, to discharge the duty which has devolved upon us on this important and interesting occasion. We have sought to disparage no other candidate; we have endeavored to enlist no support on party grounds. The time has come, we think, in which the welfare of the country requires that mere party claims should yield to higher considerations, and we feel that in the support of Mr. Webster, good citizens of both parties and in both of the great sections of the country, may cordially and consistently unite.

Fellow citizens of the United States—on the 7th of March, 1850, Mr. Webster said, in commencing his speech, "I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause. I speak not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American." To-day, fellow-citizens, we also speak for the Union, and not for the Union. We also speak, not as Massachusetts men, but as Americans. We speak for that great cause so highly transcending all local considerations, and all merely party objects; the cause around which our hearts and our hopes all cluster—the cause of our common country.

A Great Ploughing Challenge.—Mr. David Brumbaugh, of Hagerstown, Maryland, proposes to test his plough, the "Washington County Regulator," against any plough in the United States or any foreign country, now made or made hereafter; the ploughing to take place near Mason & Dixon's line, north of Hagerstown. He offers the challenge with a view of drawing out the ingenuity of our agricultural mechanics.

The pews in the ground floor of the new Cathedral at New Orleans were rented at auction on the 18th instant, for one year. There were 200 pews, and produced [illegible] thousand dollars.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Bold Escape.

It will be remembered by our readers, says the Doylestown Democrat, that a few weeks since, we chronicled the successful escape of Samuel Hubbard from the Bucks County jail, who, acting as the ringleader, with a most commendable benevolence, released from captivity three of his companions, among whom was the alleged murderer, *Condy Boyle*, who has not yet been apprehended. After his re-capture at Durham, and his return here, he gave the officers who had him in charge fair notice that it was not his intention to remain long in confinement; that it was their duty to keep him secure, and his privilege to leave when he desired. These hints were properly appreciated by the Sheriff, and extra precautions were accordingly taken to prevent the accomplishment of his declared purpose.

Deputy Eggert had him thoroughly searched and his clothes changed, when there was discovered inside of his coat, a very delicate saw and a watch-maker's file. These implements were taken away from him, he was heavily, and it was thought, securely ironed, kept entirely separate from the other prisoners—being confined in what was formerly known as the debtor's apartment, in the left corridor, during the day, and removed every evening to a cell in the right wing, when he was locked up for the night. Towards dark, on Wednesday last, the Sheriff himself visited his cell, for the purpose of providing him with another blanket, and inspected the room without discovering anything to arouse his suspicions, proving that his plans were all completed during the night.

He commenced by sawing through the oak plank floor until he took out a piece about fourteen inches square, and then removed the stone and plastering between that and the room below, until the opening was large enough to admit of his egress.—Then transforming his bed quilt into a rope he was enabled to pass down in safety; from thence he made his way into the entry, where he prized off the lock of the large room door, and entered the hall leading to the second story. There he was met by a formidable obstacle in the shape of a massive lock; but this did not daunt his energy; and by some instrument he succeeded in breaking that also, and entered the room at the northwest corner. Here he succeeded in making an opening in the solid wall sufficiently large to enable him to crawl out into the yard, where, by attaching a stone to an ingeniously contrived rope, which he had constructed out of his bed ticking, and throwing it over the wall, he finally managed to escape, and is now enjoying his liberty. His manacles were dexterously sawed off, and were left as a memento of his untimely departure. The rope which he used is admirably made, having in it loop holes for his arms and feet, thus enabling him to ascend with facility. It must have occupied him the greater part of the night to accomplish the work and labor necessary to secure his freedom; the only clue, however, as to the time of his leaving, is the foot prints made on the roof after the frost had fallen. Altogether, it is the most skilful and cunning escape ever known in our county.

Great Discovery of Lead Ore.

The Galena Advertiser gives an account of a discovery of lead ore which promises to surpass any thing of the kind on record.—It was made about two miles northeast of the Linsipheur Mound, is two miles distant from any other diggings, on a farm in the prairie, and was made by a boy finding mineral in a creek. "On examining the bottom of the creek, it was found to be almost a solid mass of lead ore for some ten or twelve feet in width. Some three or four holes have been sunk about four feet in the clay, on each side of the creek, and specimens of large block mineral taken out, weighing from fifty to one hundred pounds. This ore lies between the clay and rock, forming a horizontal floor, and has been proven on one side of the rock for fifteen feet in width. This discovery may be considered as a new feature in the development of the resources of these mines—it being in a district of country that has laid open, on the prairies, till the last few years, and was not considered as mineral ground by a majority of the old miners, and it adds another evidence to prove how little is known of these mineral formations."

A Magician among the Lunatics.

Signor Blitz lately gave an exhibition before the inmates of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and treated the spectators to a great variety of his tricks of magic and ventriloquism. To the audience the exhibition was a source of unbounded enjoyment. A large majority of those who witnessed it indulged in constant outbursts of the freest and most unrestrained merriment. They frequently gave way to hearty shouts of laughter, and at the conclusion of the feast of fun, honored the magician with the warmest applause. A little boy seemed fairly wild with delight, and an old man exclaimed to the happy Signor, "I am seventy-six years of age, and you are the greatest [illegible] I ever saw in my life."—Their [illegible] and [illegible] could not [illegible] stood among the unfortunate [illegible].

Robbery of Immigrants.—The iniquitous operations of the New York bandits, known as Immigrant Runners and Brokers, are still continued. A writer in the Albany Evening Journal of the 17th, gives some samples of their recent outrageous management. A family of Irish, eight in number and rated at six and a half full passengers, were made to pay *ninety* dollars for their passages from New York to Chicago, which was at least *fifty* dollars more than the regular price. A German family of seven persons, rated as six full passengers, was made to pay *fifteen* dollars from New York to Toledo, Ohio; which was *twenty* dollars extra. But this is not half the story. The villains not only cheated the poor immigrants out of $20 and $50 more than a fair price for the passages would have been, but even neglected to furnish any conveyance for them beyond Albany!—*Boston Traveller.*

Produce at the West.—The Detroit Tribune estimates that at least seven million dollars' worth of produce will remain in Michigan at the close of navigation, as a consequence of the present low price of produce. From this it is presumed that the farmers of Michigan are anticipating higher prices for their produce in the spring, an opinion that is probably generally prevalent at the West.

Kossuth and the Bible.

A large Bible was presented to the great Hungarian patriot in London lately, by a number of British ladies. Upon receiving it, Kossuth said:—

I take it for no merit in my life that I am a religious man, not for any merit of mine, but because it is a necessity to every honest and thinking man, and because it is the most rich and fruitful source of those sentiments and those feelings which lead to happiness in this world and bliss in the world to come. I shall value it because I take religion to be the most rich source of that consolation which I have so often wanted in my life. Being a religious man, and because religious, as well an enemy to superstition, intolerance and fanaticism, as on the other hand, the friend of freedom, I readily confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbor as myself, and strength and courage to act in the great cause which has always been the guide of my life.—Judge from this how I prize this gift to me presented on the part of some ladies, and of which a copy was also presented by an honorable working man to my wife at Winchester. This, sir, will remain as the choicest gift I have received.

Madame Kossuth on Woman's Rights.—An address was presented in London, lately, to Madame Kossuth, by a deputation from the "Society for the Emancipation of Woman." In addition to an expression of sympathy, this address contained the wish that the wife of the honored hero of the day would communicate to these ladies her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. Madame Kossuth replied, that she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy towards herself, and, through her, more particularly towards her country; that, with respect to her views on the emancipation of woman, she had in earlier years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that latterly the overwhelming course of events had left her, as might well be supposed, still less leisure for any speculation of this kind; it would, moreover, such was the conclusion of her little speech, be readily forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance and never thought about emancipation!—The admirable pertinence of this reply will be doubly appreciated, when it is mentioned that Madame Kossuth was altogether unprepared for the address of these ladies.

AUSTRIA.—*Warlike Preparations.*—It is stated that the late movement of Louis Napoleon, in relation to universal suffrage, has alarmed the German Sovereigns, and that as a consequence, not a man in the army will be discharged until after the spring of 1852. It has been decided, too, that the troops of all the German States shall be in readiness to take the field early in the coming year, and the garrisons of the west are to be so disposed, that they may be concentrated and directed towards the frontier at the shortest notice. These measures are said to be only precautionary. "There is no reason," observes the Vienna correspondent of the Times, for "supposing that the northern powers will actively interfere in the internal affairs of France; but anything like a propagandist or offensive policy on the part of the French Government would assuredly lead to an armed intervention."

Panic Feeling in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, who has till lately adhered to the belief that France would be able to get out of her recent troubles without much damage of any sort, talks rather "reversely" now.—We quote from his last:

"The distrust of the public is daily becoming greater, and during the past four weeks the Bank of France has lost a sum equal to $4,000,000 in gold, which has been withdrawn from it chiefly in the provinces by persons desirous of hoarding the precious metals so as to be prepared for any contingency. Many English work-people have also quitted, and it is likewise said that French families are "constantly emigrating to Jersey, Guernsey, Brussels, and elsewhere."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

There was a strange finale to a wedding yesterday in Southwark. A hale old man of fifty, of easy circumstances, having comfortably settled his sons and daughters, determined to take to himself another rib, and the buxom widow selected, being no way unwilling, the wedding came off on Thursday evening. Early next morning two of the old man's sons visited the house and behaved in the most outrageous manner. They dashed into the back yard the cake and wine left from the wedding, demolished all the glasses and overturned the table, &c., in the Parlor. On the father remonstrating with them, they pitched him also out of the house, and wound up the outrage by beating the bride and forcing her to seek a refuge in her father's house.—The old man got out his gun and snapped the trigger several times, but [illegible] caps [illegible] of the sons. The latter have been held to bail for trial.

John McC[illegible], a young man, who about a year since had oil of vitriol thrown in his face by two spiteful women, has lately gone deranged while in the blind asylum, where he was learning the trade of brush making. The vitriol eat his eyes out of his head, and will yet cause his death. The two women were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. An attempt is making to procure their pardon, but under the circumstances can scarcely [illegible] successful.

A frightful accident recently occurred on the railroad within about thirty miles of Augusta, Georgia. The boiler of a locomotive exploded with so much force as to kill the engineer, Mr. Philip Schell, and two firemen, Frederick Kruse and B. Brother. The bodies of these unfortunate men were dreadfully mutilated. The two latter were men with families. None of the passengers sustained injury. Three of the cars were much damaged, one horse killed, and the telegraph posts and wires sustained some injury.

Noosed at Last.—Among the marriage notices in one of the German Buffalo papers, we noticed that of "Gottfried Teufel (German for devil) mit Kate Klaunter."

The oldest man, probably, who voted at the recent Massachusetts election, was Philip Princely, an Englishman, of Northampton, who is 105 years old.

Executed.—Conklin, the incendiary, was hung at Utica, N. Y., on Friday week. In his confession, made to the Rev. Mr. Fowler, he traces his ruin to saloon tippling and engine-house debauchery, and exhorts all to temperance.

Conklin was but twenty-seven years of age at the time he committed the crime for which he suffered the penalty of death.—He was six years ago married to the daughter of W. L. Crosby, who then kept the Westchester House, No. 16 Bowery, New York city. He leaves a wife and three small children. In his confession, he mentions the names of some of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Utica, who furnished him with money, and told him they would stand by him, in any trouble which he might get into through them.—Of fifty-four fires which occurred in that city during the past two years, he applied the incendiary torch to the following places: The First Baptist Church, James Sayer's house, Foster & Dickinson's drug store, Keyser's barn, Harrington's barn, and other places. The confession affects many of the most respectable men in Utica.

Michigan is fast becoming, and perhaps is, one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Though but about twenty years of age as a settlement of any agricultural growth, and much less than this as a State, her real and personal property is valued at $400,000,000, while she raises two millions pounds of wool, five million bushels of wheat, ten millions worth of manufactures, has 3500 farms, and nearly 2,100,000 acres of improved land.

Poland.—A letter from the frontiers of Poland states—"In the night from the 29th to the 30th October, that terrible visitation, the Branka, (conscription,) passed over the whole Kingdom. It sweeps into the ranks of the Russian army the strength of the youth of Poland."

A New Comet.—A letter from Berlin of the [illegible] ultimo, states that Dr. Brown has just discovered, at the Observatory of Berlin, a new comet, in the constellation *Canis Venatorius*. This comet is very luminous, and has two tails. As it will soon be in conjunction with the sun, it may be seen in the evening in the northwest, and in the morning in the northeast, at a distance of from seven to eight degrees from the last star of the tail of Ursa Major.

Mortification.—A lady residing in the vicinity of Wilmington, Del., had her butter taken from her by the clerk of the market, on account of light weight, a week or so since. The mortification has so worked upon her feelings that we understand she has become insane. She had been attending market for fifteen years, and such a circumstance had never occurred to her before. She is a lady of unimpeachable character, and upon the deficiency of her butter in weight, was as much surprised as the clerk of the market or her friends.

The man who in April last, under the assumed name of Dr. Wm. H. Hull, of Baltimore, swindled Mr. Vanstavoren, of the Irving House, (N. Y.,) out of twenty-five sovereigns, and Messrs. Tiffany, Young & Ellis, of the same city, out of a gold watch and chain, for which he gave them a worthless check for $30 on the City Bank of Baltimore, and then left for parts unknown, returned to that city on Wednesday, and was immediately arrested.

Murder of an Infant.—Kate Virginia Poole, an unmarried mother, aged 22, has been arrested at Manchester, N. H., on the charge of murdering her child, nine weeks old, by throwing it out of a railroad car window, while the train was in rapid motion.

A Good Yield.—Col. Henry Fouke, near Hagerstown, Md., has a field of corn which will average 75 bushels to the acre; and a portion of it, which has been measured, yielded 84 bushels per acre.

Married,

On the [illegible] ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JAMES W. KEEFER, to Miss CECILIA WINTRODE—both of Germany township.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. DANIEL WALTER, of Butler township, to Miss ELVIRA R. SCHLOSSER, of Menallen township.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Mr. JACOB G. BASEHOAR, to Miss LYDIA ANN BITTINGER—both of this county.

In the Ev. Lutheran church of Frederick, on the 25th of November, by the Rev. S. W. Harkey, D. D., the Rev. JOHN F. PROBST, Pastor of St. John's Ev. Lutheran church, Middletown Valley, Md., (late of Gettysburg Seminary,) to Miss ANN R. KOLB, only daughter of the late Rymar Kolb, of Frederick city, Md.

Died,

On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. ANN TAUGHINBAUGH, consort of Mr. Jacob Taughinbaugh, of Straban township, aged about 70 years.

On the 21st ult., Mr. JACOB BISHOP, of Germany township, aged about 77 years.

On the same day, Miss SARAH A. BISHOP, daughter of the above, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] days.

On the [illegible] ult., Mrs. MARY LADY, consort of Mr. Jacob Lady, of Straban township, aged 52 years [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

[illegible] WM. WICKHAM [illegible] McDaniel [illegible].

At Lancaster on Thursday night, AMOS ELLMAKER, Esq., a distinguished member of the Bar, and at one time Attorney General of the State.

On the [illegible] at his residence near Bloomington, Indiana, Rev. Dr. ANDREW WYLIE, President of Indiana State University, and formerly President of Washington College, Pa.

COMMUNICATED.

PHILO. HALL, Nov. [illegible], 1851.

Whereas, in pursuance of a motion passed by the Philomathaean Society of Pennsylvania College, it was unanimously agreed that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of [illegible] SNYDER, a worthy and active member of the same.

Resolved, That we, as fellow members of the Philomathaean Society, deeply lament the sudden and unexpected death of our esteemed friend, Mr. Snyder [illegible] when he [illegible].

Resolved, That [illegible].

Resolved, That we [illegible].

Resolved, That the Hall be [illegible] and we wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Gettysburg, Chambersburg, and the Lutheran Observer, and that a copy be transmitted to the parents of the deceased.

P. BERGSTRESSER,
J. S. ROSS,
H. C. GREENEWALT, } Com.

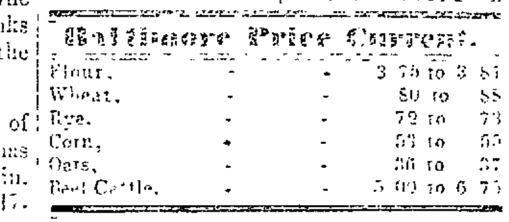
Shocking Death.—Mr. Samuel Eaton, Superintendent of the Kingsbury Woolen Factory, at Coventry, came to a sudden and shocking end last Sunday morning, in the following extraordinary manner. The factory was undergoing repairs in part of its machinery. The great driving wheel immediately connected with the water wheel was not entirely disconnected with the latter, so that it would turn with the water wheel, if left to itself. Sunday morning, Mr. Eaton went into the mill with another man, and undertook, with the aid of a plank for a lever, to do something with this part of the machinery. The result was that this wheel was started, and the two men thrown, one clear of the gearing, but Mr. Eaton on this leading wheel, and carried on it till it brought him between it and a fellow wheel as far as his bulk would admit of, till they were both completely blocked, and he lay mashed between them! They were cog wheels. A cog first struck him in the calf of the leg, and then others took him, travelling up to the abdomen, where they reached when the wheels became blocked, cutting him through and through horribly. The poor man lived about two hours. He was 28 years old. A wife, with a child, is left to mourn the fatal catastrophe.—*Williamantic (Ct.) [illegible].*

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized agent* for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 75 to 3 81
Wheat,	80 to 85
Rye,	72 to 73
Corn,	53 to 55
Oats,	36 to 37
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 6 75



GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

THE Commissioners of the "Gettysburg Railroad Company" hereby give notice that books will be opened at the following places for the subscription of stock in said Company, on *Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of December inst.* from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of each day:

At the Wheatfield Inn, in the city of Baltimore.

Swan Hotel, "	Lancaster,
White Swan, "	Philadelphia,
White Hall, in the borough of York.	
Mr. Leas', "	Hanover,
Eagle Hotel, "	Gettysburg,
Globe Inn, "	"
Franklin House, "	"
Hamersly's Store, "	"
G. [illegible] Springs,	Adams co.
Toughenbaugh's Hotel,	New Chester,
Becker's "	Petersburg,
Barker's "	Littlestown,
Myers' "	Berlin,
Miley's "	New Oxford,
Shively's "	Fairfield,
Hafer's "	Abbottstown,
Busby's "	McSherrystown,
Smith's "	Cashtown,
Sellers' "	Heidlersburg,
Schwartz's "	Mummasburg,
Myers' "	Bendersville,
Dicks' "	Hampton,
Grass' "	Hunterstown,
Beams' "	Cumberland tp.,
Moritz's "	Freedom tp.,
Stover's "	Franklin tp.,
Weagley's "	Fountaindale,
Newman's "	Mountjoy tp.,
Lower's Store, "	Arendtstown,
Holick's "	Middletown,
Swopes,	Bonaughtown.

By order of the Comm'rs.

Dec. 1. td

A CARD.

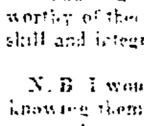
THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing those having entrusted professional business in his hands, that the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of *JAMES G. REED*, Esq. of Gettysburg, whom the undersigned recommends to them as fully worthy of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

Dec. 1. 6t

FOR SALE OR RENT,



The Valuable Three-Story Brick
DWELLING-HOUSE,

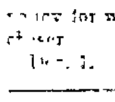
in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my business [illegible], Mr. George Swope, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. B. There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 1. tf

FOR RENT,



The Large Three-story
BRICK HOUSE.

on the Corner of the Public Square, now in the occupancy of A. B. Kurtz. For terms, apply at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Dec. 1. tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of those cheap *Long Shawls, Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Poplins, Lustres, French* [illegible], *Ginghams,* &c. [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] *STLES* [illegible]

GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Bishop, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB BISHOP, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AARON L. BISHOP, Adm'r.

Dec. 1. 6t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they *are required to pay*

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of Jan'y next,* to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY [illegible], merchant, in Littlestown.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board.

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 1. td

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before *Thursday the 1st day of January next,* on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, jr.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER, } *Comm'rs.*

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Nov. 24. td

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the account of DAVID SLAGLE Jr., and NATHANIEL W. GITT, assignee of DANIEL GITT.

The undersigned, having been appointed to examine the claims of Creditors, as Auditor, and make distribution, will be at his Office in Gettysburg, for the purpose of his appointment, on *Thursday the 11th day of December,* 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES G. REED, *Auditor.*

Nov. 24. td

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE "*Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company*" located at Gettysburg, is now in successful operation, and for lowness of rates, economical management of its affairs, and safety in Insurances, challenges comparison with any other similar company. All its operations are conducted under the personal supervision of Managers selected by the Stockholders. The Books of the Company are at all times open to the inspection of those insuring in it. As no travelling agents are employed, persons desiring to insure can make application to either of the Managers, from whom all requisite information can be gained.

The Managers are: Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Geo. Swope, and D. A. Buehler, *Gettysburg*; Wm. B. Wilson, *Menallen*; Robert McCurdy, *Cumberland*; Jacob King, *Straban*; Andrew Heintzelman, *Franklin*; A. W. Maginly, *Hamiltonban*; J. L. Noel, *Oxford*; J. Musselman, jr., *Liberty*; H. A. Picking, *Reading*; Jacob Griest, *Latimore*.

Nov. 24. tf

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

J. S. PETERS & SON

HAVE now ready for sale, an extensive collection of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Almond and Nectarine Trees; Raspberry, Gooseberry and Strawberry Plants; Grape Vines, Silver-Leaf Maple, &c. These trees have not been attacked by worms, and cannot be exceeded in size. Apply to

JAS. S. PETERS,
26, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 24. 1m

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE GOULDEN, deceased, will expose to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 13th of December next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following

TRACTS OR PARCELS OF LAND,

late the Estate of said deceased, to wit:

No. 1, containing 3 Acres and 25 Perches, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Longenecker, Samuel Hoffman, and John Yeagy;

No. 2, containing 11 Acres and 60 Perches, situate in same Township, adjoining lands of John Adams, Daniel Longenecker and Samuel Hoffman;

No. 3, containing 4 Acres, more or less, situate in same Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Goulden, and other lands of said deceased.

One half of the purchase money is to be paid on the 1st of April, 1852—the balance in two equal annual payments. Each tract is to be sold separately.

Attendance given and terms made known on the day of sale by

JOHN HOOVER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—H. DENWIDDIE, *Clerk*

Nov. 24 ts

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 23d day of December next,* viz:

271. The first account of Zephaniah Herbert, Administrator of the estate of Peter Zeninger, late of Adams county, deceased.

272. The first account of George Wolf, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Bittinger, deceased.

273. The first account of Wm. Bittinger, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Bittinger, deceased.

274. The first account of Joel B. Danner and Robert Sheads, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Sheads, deceased.

275. The first and final account of Frederick Sturgeon and Margaret Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Lindsey Sturgeon, deceased.

276. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Administrator of the estate of Bartholomew Sullivan, deceased.

277. The second and final account of Robert Bell, Executor of the estate of James Bell, jr., deceased.

278. The first account of Adam Rebert and John Rebert, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Rebert, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1851.

Sheely & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors, [illegible] continue the TAILORING business, at the old stand, and [illegible] of the public [illegible]. The New York and Philadelphia *Fashions* [illegible] been received.

Dec.

Money and Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him on account of long standing to call and pay him; and those persons who have contracts to deliver WOOD, are requested to bring it in as speedily as possible. Now is the time to prepare for Winter.

WM. W. PAXTON

Nov. 3. tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

DAVID MIDDLECOFF

HAS now open for examination, the largest, cheapest, and most magnificent selection of seasonable GOODS, he has ever had the pleasure of offering the public, and to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, before buying elsewhere.

Oct. 13. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Linn, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SARAH LINN, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SILAS M. HORNER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 3. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas M'Knight, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of THOMAS M'KNIGHT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ALBERT VANDYKE,
CLINTON H. M'KNIGHT, } *Ex'rs.*

The first named Executor resides in Franklin township, Adams county, the latter in Green township, Franklin county.

Sept. 29. 6t

FOR RENT,



A DWELLING HOUSE & STORE ROOM.

It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 18.

WOOD WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of WOOD. Those who have promised him Wood in payment of accounts, are requested to deliver it immediately—otherwise they will be expected to pay the money. Those interested will please take notice, and act accordingly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Oct. 27. tf

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received his first FALL STOCK, and asks of them a call, where will be found a great variety and of superior quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Calf do., Boys' do., Youths' do., Men's Brogans, extra; Men's Kip and Calf Shoes, Women's Calf, Kip and Goatskin Boots and Shoes, Misses and Children's do., Ladies' Slippers, Gaiters, Full and Half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His assortment of HATS & CAPS can't be beat in this market, and will be found on examination to consist of every style, shape and size, that the eastern markets afford.

Remember, when in want of BARGAINS, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S,
South east Corner of Centre Square.

Sept. 1.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber gave a Note, on the 8th of November, to a man named CORNELIUS SPEER, conditioned for the payment of Eighty-five Dollars. Said note having been given by me through improper representations, and I having not received value therefor, I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of the same, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

HENRY LEREW.

Nov. 17, 1851. 3t

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, and to the location of *MILITARY LAND WARRANTS*

REFERENCES: { Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER, R. G. HARPER, Esq.

Sept. 29. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

D. M. C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands,* and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents,* and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the Sentinel Office.

April 10. tf

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berlucky, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
Dr. C. A. [illegible], Prof. M. Jacobs,
Dr. D. Gilbert, Prof. H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever, Prof. W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 5. tf

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL.

[illegible] steam saw mill [illegible]. Persons from a distance, by waiting, can generally get their grain [illegible]. The old mill has been much enlarged [illegible] grain can now be received.

Patronage to this establishment has been built at heavy expense, for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Germany township, June [illegible]. tf

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

1 case, fast colored, at		12½ cents.
1	"	18¾ "
1	"	22 "

Also, the largest lot of *SHAWLS* ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

Don't forget the place.

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

FAHNESTOCKS' STORE STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,
CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.

For Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, ever before offered.

DOMESTICS of every description; and very cheap

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared, with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings, is complete.

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates.

All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods; hoping by their attention to business to merit as heretofore their usual share of public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Beverteens, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpaccas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams.

Long and Square Shawls, of every variety, very cheap, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct. 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW,

AND NO MISTAKE!

WM. W. PAXTON has just returned from the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, he has ever had on hand, embracing every variety of style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS,	All of Home Manufact'e, and warranted to wear.
" JENNY LINDS,	
" BUSKINS, &c.,	
GENTLEMENS' KIP,	
" CALF,	
" MOROCCO,	
" MONROES,	
" BOOTS, &c.	

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hats, just coming into fashion, Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c., also, every variety of cloth, silk, and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make; all of which he will sell very low for ready pay.

He has made arrangements to manufacture any article called for that he has not on hand.

Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, Mousline Thibet Cloths, Lama Twills, Poplins, Paramettas, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., in every variety of style and quality, and at the very lowest prices, just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

Oct. 13. tf

MIDDLECOFF has received the largest and cheapest assortment of *Mus. de Laines,* [illegible] *Prints, &c.,* ever offered before [illegible], also, the largest assortment of [illegible] ever offered. Give him a call—he can't be beat.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Agnew, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID AGNEW, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH AGNEW, *Ex'x.*
MOSES McCLEAN, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 10. 6t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Frightful Catastrophe at New York.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 21.

Last night, this city was the theatre of one of those appalling casualties which, like lightning from a clear sky, seem to set at naught all human forecast and prudence, and illustrate with frightful impressiveness the uncertainty of human life.

About half-past two in the afternoon, the principal female teacher in Ward School, No. 26, in Greenwich avenue, Miss HARRISON—it would be useless to withhold the name which is destined to be innocently yet so closely associated in the public mind with the terrible event we are about to describe—was suddenly seized with a paralysis of the tongue while engaged with a class in the recitation room in the rear of the third story.

The contortions of her face which followed her efforts to articulate alarmed her pupils, and, supposing she was fainting, they rushed to the door opening into the large room adjacent, which was occupied by several hundred pupils, and screamed for "water." The children in that room supposing the water was wanted to put out a fire, sprang towards the outer door in a mass, crying "fire! fire!" with frightful energy. Their screams attracted the attention of Miss Whitney, who had charge of the primary department on the next floor below, who opened the door, and, on the instant, so contagious was the terror, she was swept by the pupils behind her out into the hall, eddied into the current descending from the story above, and carried down stairs towards the basement. She tried in vain to resist the crowd and return.

We should here mention that from the basement floor, as one enters the building, there is a stairway leading by a series of short stairs and landings to the top of the building, making a right-angled instead of a spiral staircase, and forming a sort of well about ten feet square from the roof to the basement floor, which is used mainly as a play-room, and flagged with stone.

While Miss Whitney was striving to return, the children came rushing down the stairs in accumulating masses, until the stairway was choked up; the outer door communicating with the street being locked, as is the custom, we believe, during school hours. The pressure from above, however, still increased, and then followed a scene of horror which no imagination can adequately conceive nor language describe. The balusters which guard the staircase gave way, first near the bottom, and then the adjacent rails, being proportionably weakened, gave way from step to step, and stair to stair, and were precipitated with the poor distracted and suffocating creatures, who were crushed against them, headlong into the pit beneath, already crowded to suffocation with those who had been first to reach the bottom of the stairs, in their attempt to escape to the street. Unappalled by the spectacle before them, the children from above—*there were one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one in the building*, precisely the number of years since the birth of Him who first proclaimed to "these little ones" that of such is the Kingdom of Heaven—came pouring down from above, crowding those before them off the staircase into the pit below, which was rapidly filling with the bodies of the wounded, the suffocating, the dying, and the dead.

The sight of all these horrors seemed only to aggravate the terrors and the desperation of those who witnessed them; and before any check could be given to the torrent of death, the area or pit we have described was filled with human bodies from the basement to the third step of the stair rising from the second floor. There lay fourteen square feet of human bodies, which fifteen minutes before were animated by cheerful and happy hearts, now perishing with bruises and suffocation. But this was not the only gate of death opened to these poor terror-stricken creatures. Many, finding their escape by the front door cut off, tried to escape by the back way, where also, by suffocation, one or two perished. Others leaped from the windows and were dangerously wounded. An alarm soon spread through the street that the school was on fire. An engine company was promptly in attendance and a large body of police. The front door was opened, and there was presented to their eyes the awful spectacle we have attempted to describe. As it was impossible to get up the stairway until the bodies were removed, as many as could assist at this sad office proceeded to transport the wounded and the dead to the station-house, only a few doors distant. Under the impression that a fire had occurred, and might be raging in some part of the building, others of the firemen fixed their ladders to the walls and strove to secure an admission to the windows. Even here they were met by the inmates striving to make a desperate escape to the street. One of these scenes is thus described in the *Times* of this morning:

"While those attracted by the cries at the schoolhouse were engaged in extricating those who had fallen down, their attention was arrested by a small boy, who, holding a younger brother by the hand, stood in an open window, urging him to jump to the pavement, and calling to some person 'to catch brother Tommy.' 'Jump, Tommy,' said he, 'jump, and I'll jump, too.' A gentleman, looking up, had just time to raise his hands and make an effort to catch the boy as he leaped from the window. Fortunately, he succeeded in catching him, and then his brother followed, whom he also caught. The example once set had ready followers, and these little fellows, to the number of twenty, were thus caught as they jumped. They probably would, undistinguished, have hesitated to jump one-quarter of the distance: but almost frightened to death, they thought not of the danger before, in their strong desire to escape the awful abyss behind them, into which so many of their classmates had been driven. But one of the nineteen or twenty thus liberated uttered a word as he was placed in safety. One, as he was caught, exclaimed, 'Good bye, and started for home. When, at last, order was restored, and the children up stairs were liberated, there was upon every face that passed out from the building almost an unearthly look—a wild, bewildered stare as those they had passed from the very jaws of death."

It was soon discovered that there was no fire, but the horrors of the scene were not destined to experience any diminution, for by the time the news of the calamity, not exaggerated but greatly distorted, had spread through the neighborhood, and mothers and sisters of the pupils, half distracted, came rushing through the crowd, with ghastly faces and frantic gestures, to ascertain the fate of their kindred and friends. By this time most of the bodies had been removed to the police station, whence, as fast as they were recognized, they were borne away to the homes of their stricken parents.

[The number of the killed and the injured is not yet known. It is known that about sixty are killed, and thirty-eight more or less seriously wounded.]

A number of physicians were promptly in attendance at the Station House to render such professional assistance as could be made available; but, unhappily, this was not much. We believe that all the dead were suffocated. Before the balusters gave way the lower area was so densely packed that those who tumbled from the stairs did not strike the pavement, but fell upon the heads of those below, and in their turn were rapidly covered with the bodies of others which succeeded them.

We visited the awful scene of this disaster about an hour after it occurred. The building was empty. The first object which struck our eyes was the scathed and naked stairway, and the fragments of the shattered balustrade strewed over the basement floor. The balusters were not strong, and it is now easy to perceive that they should have been much stronger for a building the uses of which necessarily subjected them to a heavy pressure in the daily discharge of one to two thousand children.

We passed on to the school rooms, where everything remained precisely as it had been left by its flying occupants. The open books, the slates covered with exercises and half-finished sums, piles of hats, cloaks, and other garments of the children, and innumerable memorials of the populous school room, were strewed about upon the desks and over the floor, all possessing in their abandonment a fearful interest.

The suddenness of the alarm and the overwhelming rush which was made for the door, seems to have taken the teachers by surprise, and to have communicated to them a portion of the terror from which the disaster sprang. It is, however, to the self-possession of one of the number, Mr. McNally, principal of the male department, that we owe the closing of the door of the apartment under his charge, which prevented its inmates from escaping and contributing their distraction and lives to the horror of the scene. Had his self-possession failed him at this critical moment, the loss of life must have been terribly aggravated.

The building was surrounded this morning by an eager crowd of persons, anxious to obtain further information of the calamity. Among these we noticed the relatives of some of the children who had been killed, and who had come to recover their clothes. The sight presented by their wo-stricken aspect was saddening in the extreme, and calculated to strike those who saw them with the most melancholy feelings.

Three of the female teachers, Miss Barnes, Miss Smith, and Miss Traphagen, were much injured in the crush, but none of them, we understand, very seriously. Miss Smith had one of her ancles broken.

The female principal, Miss Harrison, whose sudden illness caused the alarm, we are happy to learn, was much better this morning. Yesterday it was feared that she would not survive the shock caused by the disaster.

It was evident from the appearance of the bodies, that by far the greater number lost their lives by suffocation. But few bore the marks of violence, or of a severe blow; many of the faces were extremely black from the nature of the death. The death of some of them had been so sudden and attended with so little suffering or struggle, that the features were as composed and as undisturbed as in life. Others had evidently experienced some moments of agony before the departure of life, being perhaps nearer the top of the pile, and obtaining just enough air for breath to prolong their final sufferings.

But upon the whole the blow of the angel of death which has stricken down so many of tender years and hope, fell as gently as could have been wished, except in the agony of the few moments which must have preceded the loss of life. We observe that nearly all died from suffocation, and that but a very few bodies were mutilated. In one or two instances a neck was dislocated, and death caused thereby.

The body of Abby Antoinette Jacobus, aged 6 years 10 months and 14 days, appeared so calm and beautiful, that the foreman called upon the jurors in the back ground to come and see it, for, said he, "I never saw a more angelic countenance in my life." A smile upon the lips, as if the spirit, in passing away without a pang, had lingered to impress a kiss upon what was once its earthly prison.

The ages of the little sufferers ranged from 6 years to 15.

Sad Mortality in a Family.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Williamson, with five children, started for the North from Vicksburg, Miss., in the latter part of October. On reaching Louisville, on the 6th ult., their youngest child, aged 18 months, was seized with cholera infantum, and died. On the next day they proceeded to Cincinnati, and on the way thither, another child, aged 7 years, was taken with malignant scarlet fever, to which it fell a victim on reaching that city, on the 9th ult. The two remaining children, aged respectively 10 and 13 years, were immediately seized with the same disease, and on the 13th both of them were followed to the grave by their afflicted parents. The eldest son escaped the fate of the others by proceeding to New York with his uncle, direct from Louisville, with the corpse of the infant.—The New York Express says these little victims—four girls and one boy—were on their way to that city from New Orleans, full of hope and of joyous expectations, and adds:

"Their relatives and friends were expecting them with open arms and full hearts. Little dresses had been arranged for the little girls, and the Christmas and New Year holidays were to make them as beautiful as taste and expense could adorn them.—But oh, how changed the scene! The anticipated welcome of life, hope and health has changed into a scene of despair, death and the grave. The corpses of four girls, of tender years, alone have come to receive, not the pressure of friendship and relationship, but they have come to the cold embrace of *death*, to be buried hence to their final earthly resting place. So sudden a transition from joy to sorrow, even in this world of sudden changes, we are seldom called upon to record."

Cost of the Bible in China.—Owing to the extremely low cost of materials and labor in China, a bible in the Chinese language, it is said, can be sold for about six cents.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 1st, 1851.

☞GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., was, on Monday last, re-elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg.

☞We had our first snow on Tuesday, and it would have done honor to mid-winter. The sleigh bells were jingling that night around our town; but the comparatively warm weather since, has spoiled the fun of the youngsters in that particular, although enough of the snow is left to remind us that we have entered upon winter.

☞Thanks-giving day was generally observed in Gettysburg—the places of business being all closed. There were services in the English Lutheran Church. Prayer by Rev. R. JOHNSTON; and Sermon by Rev Dr. SCHMUCKER. In the evening, an Address was delivered in the same place, on the subject of Temperance, by Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, at the request of "Adams Division."

☞The new County officers enter upon their duties to-day. W. W. PAXTON, Esq. Prothonotary; DANIEL PLANK, Esq. Register and Recorder; and EDEN NORRIS, Esq. Clerk of the Courts. It gives us pleasure to say, that the gentlemen who have filled those offices during the last three years, retire therefrom with the highest credit, their duties having been performed to the entire satisfaction of the public.

☞Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER left Gettysburg on Thursday last, to enter upon his duties as President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery district. His first Court opens to-day at Doylestown, Bucks county.

On Monday evening last, a number of his personal friends, without distinction of party, gave him a Complimentary Supper at the "Franklin House," which passed off very pleasantly.

The Trials at Philadelphia.

Some account of the preliminaries in the District Court at Philadelphia, for the trial of the Christiana rioters, will be found in a subsequent column. It is rather singular, that of the twelve jurors selected, *three* should be from Adams county, being the whole number summoned by the Marshal from this county. It will be seen that Messrs. WILSON, SMITH, and SADLER are on the jury.

☞The proprietors of the "Independent Whig" newspaper, which was to be established at Lancaster, under the auspices of Mr. Stevens and others, have purchased the "Union and Tribune" establishment of that city, from its proprietor, Mr. Hamersly.—EDWARD MCPHERSON, Esq. of this place, (recently editor of the Harrisburg American,) will have the editorial charge of the "Whig." Mr. McP. is a vigorous writer, and will no doubt give interest to the paper. We wish him success both personally and politically, and hope he will steer clear of the ultraisms of the day.

☞So many of the members of Congress had arrived at Washington on Friday, that there was no doubt of a quorum to-day.—There is a good deal of manœuvering about the Speaker and the Clerk, and there may be probably some delay in the organization of the House. The Message of the President was finally adopted in Cabinet-meeting on Friday. It is said to be very long. We will do our best with it next week.

☞KOSSUTH, the Hungarian Patriot, is expected at New York to-morrow or next day.

☞HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned his situation, with the view, we learn, of accepting a more lucrative situation south. The workmen in the various shops of the Company at Harrisburg are about presenting him with a service of silver.

☞*Good.*—Twenty-seven young men and boys of Harrisburg, were arraigned before the Court last week there, for assembling around the Church of the United Brethren, and using profane and obscene language, and insulting females passing.—They were all found guilty, and fined $5 each, and the costs of prosecution.

☞An affray took place at Middle Creek, California, on the 10th of September, between Henry Gompers, and Maj. George W. Spotswood, (formerly of Carlisle,) who were partners in a mining claim, and the latter was killed. Gompers was tried by a committee, found guilty of murder, and executed on the same day!

☞In a "row" at Reisterstown, Md., on Thursday week, a young man named Robert Lynch, was killed by a fellow named Bowers, who stabbed him with a knife. He has made his escape. A Mr. Parrish, who handed Bowers the knife, has been arrested.

WASHINGTON, Nov 28, 1851.—The National Democratic members of Congress, now assembled in Washington, soon resolved, when going into caucus, previous to balloting for Speaker and other officers of the House, to offer resolutions adopting the Baltimore platform, and then an additional resolution, adopting the compromise measures of the last Congress as a finality.—Those who refuse to adopt these resolutions, are to be ruled out of church, and requested to leave the caucus.

Great Railroad.

George Law, of New York, Mr. Seymour of Utica, and others, have closed a contract with the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the entire survey, grading bridging, superstructure, iron, depots, equipage, &c., of the road between those two cities, for the sum of nine millions of dollars. The road is about 330 miles long, and is to be delivered in complete working order in all respects, within five years, for that sum. Three and a half millions in cash, and the remainder in stock and bonds.

☞Non-intervention in European affairs was the policy upon which Washington and our Constitutional Fathers founded this Republic. Amid the severest trials of the French Revolution, Washington clung to this policy, followed by Adams, and even by Jefferson, whose sympathies were so strong with France, and hatred so great of England, as often to tempt him, but never to divert him from it. The Democratic party carried the policy so far, during the John Quincy Adams' administration, that in the matter of the Panama Congress, to be held upon our own continent, he was bitterly assailed for proposing to send there only an apparently *intervening* Minister.—*N. Y. Express.*

Opposite Conspiracies.—The Liverpool Journal, referring to the French President's message, says:

"Louis Napoleon announced, one day, 'the existence of a democratic conspiracy in Europe.' Louis Kossuth, the day before, announced a 'monarchical conspiracy in Europe.' The Frenchman and the Magyar were right. Both announcements are perfectly correct. Each side now knows the other; both are on their guard. One dozen middle aged gentlemen declare war against one hundred million of men. One hundred million of men have renounced fealty to the divine rights of one dozen middle-aged gentlemen. Will not the conflict be dreadful?"

It should be recollected, however, that those one dozen middle-aged gentlemen have, at their service, innumerable officials, soldiery, armaments, &c., which makes the odds against the oppressed people somewhat different. If this were not the case, there would be no occasion for a struggle—the million would already occupy their just ascendency.—*Sun.*

☞The position of Denmark is beginning to attract renewed attention, from the fact that the free constitution lately introduced in that country is looked upon with an eye of offence by Russia. The Danish Ministry, however, appear firm, and are disposed to rely upon the moral support of England.

☞The last Ohio Methodist Conference arraigned one of its members, Rev. J. S. Inskeep, for advocating the policy of having pewed seats in churches.

Executions in Virginia.—The three slaves who were concerned in the late abolition tragedy in Grayson county, Va., in which Bacon, the white abolitionist from Ohio, figured, were executed on the 31st Oct. in the presence of an immense concourse of people, who were greatly exasperated against Bacon. The Wytheville Republican says he will no doubt be a victim to lynch law, if caught.

☞California is likely to gain the fractional Representative in Congress. The census returns, just received from that far off State, show the number of white inhabitants to be 165,000, and the blacks 1,500. This makes the fraction 74,000 over the one representative allowed.

New York Election.—The returns of the 4th district of the 18th ward, New York city, having been thrown out on account of informality, Mr. Snow, whig, is thereby elected to the State Legislature, lower branch, and thus a Whig majority is secured in the House.

☞The Louisville Courier, speaking of the appointment of NATHAN SARGENT, Esq. as Register of the Treasury, remarks: "A truer or more deserving Whig, a more upright, courteous, and popular gentleman, or a more faithful public officer, is not to be found in the Whig ranks than Nathan Sargent; and the Whig party throughout the country will consider themselves to have been truly represented in the appointment that has been made. The office will be held by Mr. Sargent with fidelity, dignity, and great satisfaction to the public."

☞General Wolbach, a veteran of more than fifty years' service in the United States Army, is to remain in Baltimore as commander of the military department, the Secretary of War having allowed him to remove from his limited quarters at Fort McHenry to the city. With his family, the veteran now occupies the late residence of Hon. John Barney. Gen. W. is now in his 85th year. He entered the U. S. Army in 1780 as a lieutenant and adjutant of cavalry, by invitation of General Washington, having come to this country on a visit after serving in the army of Louis the XVI. until that monarch's imprisonment, and subsequently with the combined armies on the Rhine and in the Netherlands until 1797, when he covered the retreat of the Duke of York after the battle of Dunkirk.

Coal Boats Sunk and Twelve Lives Lost.—During a storm, on the night of the 20th ult., two coal boats, owned by Messrs. Smith & Co., of Pittsburg, were sunk fifteen miles above Portsmouth, Ohio, and all on board, twelve persons in number, were drowned. Three of the victims were sons of a widow, named Thompson, of Temperanceville, Pa., where nearly all of them resided. Mr. Hays, Sanderson, McCarty, and two young men named Hawn, were also among the number drowned.

Still More!

The steamer Baltic sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday the 22d. She took out 19 passengers, and ONE MILLION AND NINETY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD!

The steamer Cambria sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, with SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE!

The Gold Trade.—The gold trade between England and California *via* the United States, has been more than usually flourishing the past week. The large sum of $1,835,650 was received at New York, and the *larger* sum of $2,200,000 was shipped from New York to England. This constant drain of the precious metals of the country, goes to pay to foreign countries for the goods we purchase of them, when, had we a "judicious tariff," a large portion of them would be manufactured by ourselves, and the money kept in the country, to pay our farmers, millers, hatters, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, masons, and every other branch of mechanical industry required to supply the makers of these goods with the means of comfortable living.—*Germ. Tel.*

"The Way the Money Goes."

The importations of foreign cottons for the closing fiscal year has been fifteen millions of pounds (or nearly twelve millions of dollars) greater than in 1845–46; while the home consumption of domestic cottons has been nineteen millions of pounds less than five years ago! So also the importation of iron the present year in comparison with 1846–47 has more than trebled, while the home manufacture has decreased one-half. *There is something wrong here!*

Specie and the Tariff.

"An eminent English merchant, whose opinion would be listened to anywhere,"—says a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, "wrote to a friend in this country, a few months ago: 'You must alter your *tariff* if you intend to keep your gold;' and to another, 'You must alter your tariff or we shall get all your gold.' "

The exports of gold by every steamer to Europe, demonstrate the truth of these declarations. We are working the mines of California pretty much on foreign account, and no doubt England is quite willing that we should dig for her. The exports of gold from New York show that an amount not varying much from the aggregate of receipts from California continues to go steadily forward across the Atlantic.

For the last two fiscal years, ending on the thirtieth of June last, the balance against us of imports over exports amounted to some forty-eight millions of dollars; and it is to be borne in mind that in the table of exports the item of gold figures to the amount of some forty millions. Yet all that export of gold has not kept the balance even. "If we go on the same way another year," says the writer quoted above, "with another excess of twenty-five millions of dollars, it will take about all the gold and silver now in the United States to pay up the balance we shall then owe."

The present condition of things has been growing upon us for some years past, and along with it an increasing depression of our productive industrial interests has taken place. If any other remedy can be devised for the restoration of a sounder and more wholesome state than that which looks to an increase of protection in our tariff, we are at a loss to know what such remedy may be, and where it may be found.—*Balt. American.*

☞There may be, and there is, no doubt, a great respect felt in this country for Queen Victoria as a worthy lady: but it is certainly a mistake to suppose that the Republicans of the United States would go to war to keep her the Queen of England, or to preserve the throne of that country from overthrow. The people of England, resting, as they seem to do, content under their monarchical system, may be supposed to believe that theirs is the best form of Government. The republicans of the United States differ with them essentially in this; and, not sympathizing with a Government of Kings or Queens, will not be apt to become a party to preserve their thrones from overthrow.

But all this aside. What we would do is what we have done. The republicans of the United States hold their country independent of all other nations. They insist that it is for themselves to decide under what form of Government they shall live. What they claim for themselves they accord to the people of all other nations. They cannot, therefore, and they will not, therefore, make themselves parties to the quarrels and contentions of other nations.—They seek not to force free principles upon the people of any Government by war.—They would teach by example, and that example we know, by the events that have taken place in all parts of the world, is more effective than any force of arms can be.—Give to us peace—let our country remain as it is, the asylum for the oppressed of every clime—and it is impossible that the principles of republicanism upon which it is founded shall not extend and ultimately pervade, not only the continent of Europe but England too.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞A marriage took place in this city last week, where the bridegroom was *only* sixty-five years old and the bride seventeen. By this union the bride becomes the mother of children between the ages of twenty-five and thirty three years.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE TREASON TRIALS.

The United States Circuit Court opened at Philadelphia, on Monday last, Judge Grier presiding, for the purpose of commencing the trial of the persons arrested and in prison on the charge of committing high treason against the United States, in resisting the execution of a law of the United States with arms, and taking life in so doing, at Christiana, in Lancaster county.

The list of jurors was called over and 80 answered to their names. Judge Grier said that those not answering next day, should be fined $100 each. A number of the jurors were excused for various urgent reasons—old age, sickness, chronic diseases, hard of hearing, professional engagements, &c. Judge Grier said he never knew so many people hard of hearing, in so small a number, as on this occasion; he supposed it must be epidemical. Some were excused for one week, two weeks, &c.

The counsel who appeared for the United States, were U. S. District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, Esq., and George L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, Esq., and the Hon. James Cooper. Counsel for Castner Hanaway—John M. Read, Esq., Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, and Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

Judge Grier remarked that the disposal of the case would probably occupy the Court until next Spring.

Mr. Stevens, during the preliminary arrangement, made several apropos remarks, which would seem to indicate that there will be some sharp sparring before the trials are over.

TUESDAY.—The Circuit court met at 10 o'clock. As was the case on Monday, the Court room and the avenues leading to it were filled at an early hour. Four absent jurors were fined $100 each. After some discussion, one of the prisoners, Castner Hanaway, a member of the Society of Friends, was arraigned, and the bill of indictment read, to which he pleaded not guilty; his wife stood clinging to his arm. The clerk asked him how he would be tried, stating at the same time that it was a matter of life and death. Hanaway replied that he would be tried by God and his country. The clerk wished him a safe deliverance.

The empanneling of the jury was then commenced, and at the close of the day's session, but five jurors had been obtained. All the rest called were challenged for having formed opinions, for opposition to capital punishment, or some other cause.—Among these five, was Hon. JAMES WILSON, and ROBERT SMITH, Esq., of this county. When the usual interrogatories were put to Mr. Wilson, he answered that, as far as his judgment went, he would support the Constitution of the United States. He was then sworn as a juror to try the cause. Mr. SMITH also answered the questions satisfactorily, and he was also sworn as a juror.

WEDNESDAY.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, and the crowd was as great as on the day previous. The whole session of the Court was occupied in obtaining the remaining seven jurors—a large number having been set aside for cause. Among those obtained, was WM. R. SADLER, Esq. of this county. He answered the questions satisfactorily, and was sworn as a juror. The whole twelve were obtained, but the twelfth juror was not sworn, as, if he had, they would have to be kept together—and it was determined (as Thursday was Thanksgiving day, and the Court would not sit) not to swear him till Friday morning, when the suit would be fairly commenced. The Court then adjourned until Friday.

The following are the names of the jurors to try the cause:—Robert Elliot, of Perry; James Wilson, of Adams; Thomas Connelly, of Carbon; Peter Martin, of Lancaster; Robert Smith, of Adams; Wm. R. Sadler, of Adams; James M. Hopkins, of Lancaster; John Junkin, of Perry; Solomon Newman, of Pike; Jonathan Wainwright, of Philadelphia county; Ephraim Fenton, of Montgomery; and James Cowden, of Lancaster.

The Court informed the jurors that they had made arrangements with the proprietor of the American Hotel, for a suit of rooms, where they could take their wardrobe, and make themselves as comfortable as their situation would warrant.

The North American says the prisoner displayed the greatest self-possession during the selection of jurors, and the argument consequent upon their rejection or admission to try him. He is apparently about 35 years of age, tall, but spare in form, and inclining to stoop a little. When called upon to look at the juror summoned to try him, he did so with a firm and inquiring look; but never determined upon his admission or rejection, until he consulted Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., who sits immediately at his side. Upon Mr. Stevens' judgment or knowledge of the juror he seems to rely implicitly.

Friday.—The juror chosen on Wednesday was sworn. The District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, then addressed the jury at length—laying down the principle that the outrage at Christiana was treason, and all who participated in it were guilty of that offence.

The examination of witnesses then commenced. The first and *only one* examined on Friday was very strong against the prisoner.

☞A girl, named Catharine Doyle, aged seven years, has been sent to the Boston House of Correction for drunkenness and immorality.

Nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

☞On Tuesday last, a Whig State Convention assembled at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, and is said to be the largest political gathering ever assembled in the city. The Hon. George Ashmun presided, assisted by twenty-eight Vice Presidents, with seven Secretaries. There were about 2,000 delegates in the Hall, and as many spectators in the galleries. It was resolved *unanimously*, and with great enthusiasm, to nominate the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for the Presidency, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. The committee, at the head of which was the Hon. Edward Everett, subsequently reported a very able address, which was unanimously approved of. So that Mr. Webster is now fairly in the field as a candidate.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

The conduct of Mr. Webster, as a public man, for a full generation, is now before the public. The greater part of that time he has passed in Congress, with what honor to his immediate constituents, and what benefit to the country at large, need not be said. Twice he has been called to an important executive position, as Secretary of State. We have already spoken of the manner in which he performed the duties of that department in 1841 and 1842.—We have pointed out the success with which he disposed of controversies alike inveterate and embarrassing, and preserved the peace of the country on honorable terms, at a moment when it seemed all but hopeless to avoid a war. On the lamented decease of General Taylor he was again invited to the Department of State by President Fillmore. We are confident that the whole country will bear us out in saying, that when in the extremely difficult crisis of affairs which then existed, he took charge of the department, there was no one of the leading statesmen of the country, so clearly indicated by public opinion for the office. That this administration has greatly won upon the confidence of the country, it is superfluous to say. The people are satisfied that if the Union is to be preserved, it is on that platform upon which the administration has placed itself; the platform laid down by Mr. Webster, in his speech of the 7th of March. They are not less satisfied that the honor of the country abroad may be safely trusted to the statesman who has so ably at all times vindicated the freedom of the seas; to the author of the letter to the Austrian Charge d'Affairs already alluded to. We are confident that no person in the country would bear more willing testimony to the manner in which Mr. Webster has administered the department, than the President of the U. States, between whom and the Secretary of State the most unreserved confidence has ever existed.

With this experience of his ability, does any one doubt that if Mr. Webster were chosen President he would do honor to himself and the country? For ourselves, we feel confident that he will give the country and the world an example of a Chief Magistrate, such as will reflect new credit upon the leading Republican government. We feel confident that, as the Head and Representative of the country, he will pursue a course of which all its citizens will be justly proud, returning to the office as much dignity as he will derive from it.—We believe that all parts of the Union will feel that the government is in hands eminently safe and well entitled to their respect and confidence, and that foreign countries will own that Republics are not always ungrateful for the services of their most distinguished citizens.

We are persuaded, at the moment when we put forth this address, that there is no man in the country in whom the great masses of our fellow-citizens have higher confidence, and we cherish with equal confidence the conviction that, in the judgment of the civilized world, there is not more than one American name entitled to stand higher than his. We feel a just and elevated pride as Americans, that one whose name is thus known and respected throughout the world; whose thrilling eloquence has roused and encouraged the oppressed wherever they have been struggling to be free; who has best defended the constitution of the country and done most for its permanence, is an American patriot, worthy the highest honor his country can bestow, and whose election would be regarded as one of the purest triumphs ever acheived by our republican institutions.

We have endeavored, fellow-citizens, without over statement and without injustice to others, to discharge the duty which has devolved upon us on this important and interesting occasion. We have sought to disparage no other candidate; we have endeavored to enlist no support on party grounds. The time has come, we think, in which the welfare of the country requires that mere party claims should yield to higher considerations; and we feel that in the support of Mr. Webster, good citizens of both parties and in both of the great sections of the country, may cordially and consistently unite.

Fellow-citizens of the United States—on the 7th of March, 1850, Mr. Webster said, in commencing his speech, "I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause. I speak not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American." To-day, fellow-citizens, *we* also speak for the Union, and act for the Union. We also speak not as Massachusetts men, but as Americans. We speak for that great cause so highly transcending all local considerations, and all merely party objects; the cause around which our hearts and our hopes all cluster—the cause of our common country.

A Great Ploughing Challenge.—Mr. David Brumbaugh, of Hagerstown, Maryland, proposes to test his plough, the "Washington County Regulator," against any plough in the United States or any foreign country, now made or which may hereafter be made—the ploughing to take place near Mason & Dixon's line, north of Hagerstown. He offered the challenge with a view of drawing out the ingenuity of our agricultural mechanics.

☞The pews on the ground floor of the new Cathedral at New Orleans were rented at auction, on the 18th ultimo, for one year. There were 200 pews thus disposed of at an annual aggregate rent of nine thousand dollars.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. Skelly,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacca, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞ All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates,* for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

☞ They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞ Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—every thing needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods. We offer them *for* the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price,* and that put low to suit the times.

☞ *SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests—all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

Oct. 20.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready-made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING,* and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

"Sportsmen, Take Notice."

JOHN KRIDER,

North-East Corner of Walnut & Second st.
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS on hand, just received, a complete assortment of SHOT GUNS, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, and all other Sporting Apparatus of the best and most approved patterns.

He has constantly on hand SPORTING POWDER of all descriptions, Percussion Caps, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Ball and Blank Cartridges, and a general assortment of materials for Gun Makers, &c.

Also PERCUSSION CAPS of a superior quality, designed expressly for U. S. Rifles.

An Assortment of FISHING TACKLE always on hand.

All the above, and any other articles in his line, the Subscriber will sell as low as any other establishment in the United States.

In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, in the years 1840 & 1842, awarded to him TWO CERTIFICATES—and in the years 1844, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1850, FIVE SILVER MEDALS, all of which may be seen at his place of business.

JOHN KRIDER.

Philadelphia, July 14. 3m

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of *Silk Warp Cashmeretts,* for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 26.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c. just received and for sale cheap, at

May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS'.

Tell your Neighbors

IF they want to save their dimes, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, where they will find any and every article in the BOOK, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS LINE that they desire.

☞ Only one price, and that a very low price.

Sept. 1.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS,

FOR Ladies and Gents at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns [illegible] Call and see.

Sept. 1.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.



NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 20.

WINTER IS COMING,

BUT the Jew is ready for him! He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks Sack-coats Over-coats Pantaloons,

Vests, Currying Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials, and in the best of styles, which he can and will sell as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County.

Oct. 6.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages and Mous. de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Chains, Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Cuff Pins, Medallions, Gold and Plated Guard Hooks, Combs, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lilly White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion Line, all to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE.

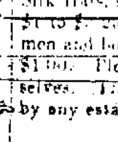
Sept. 1. South-east Cor. Centre Square.

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 62 CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of



Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $1.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $2; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 62 cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. MCREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer,* at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers,* of every variety and quality.

May 26.

KEEP WARM.

A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS, such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth, &c., cheap and good, can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S.

Oct. 20.

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received, consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Levering's and Stuart's fine pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea &c. [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

THE JEW.

They who undertake to head off the JEW, Will always find that they have something to do.

HE and his brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of

British, French & German Cloths,

ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash at prices so incredibly low as to enable the JEW, as usual, to offer better bargains than any one engaged in his line of business. He who doubts it is invited to call and be convinced.

Oct. 6.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞ Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14.

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill,* in Germany township.

March 16.

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now-a-days which has swallowed up all other [illegible] Who [illegible] that [illegible] it is a hard question to answer [illegible] question what ever that the biggest [illegible] selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS [illegible]

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Oct. 13.

CARPETINGS, and Floor Oil Cloths can be had very cheap at

A. B. KURTZ.

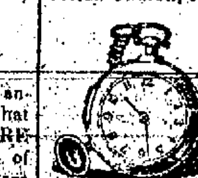
FOR SALE, CHEAP, AT

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of



CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞ Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

E. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,

Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28. 6m

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

REMOVED TO

No. 144 Race street,

(Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia.

WHERE the proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye,* a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax,* well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

☞ Orders addressed to

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer,*
No. 144 Race Street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 15. 3m

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. tf

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from ours. [illegible] Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug. 25.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Bender, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB BENDER, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the same to call [illegible], and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WIBLE, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 6. 6t

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12. tf

STACKS

of new **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins,** and Satinets at the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER. Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low that, for fear the crowd of eager customers [illegible] great, [illegible] for [illegible] naming the price.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

GENTLEMEN who may need a superfine UNDERWEAR, or even a WEDDING SUIT, [illegible] advantage by calling at

SAMSON'S.

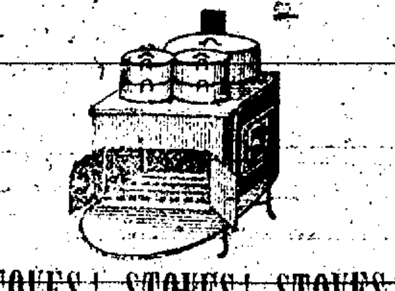
Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c. [illegible] &c. [illegible] to be had at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

CLOTHS, [illegible] Vestings for sale at KURTZ'S.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the public, that he has now on hand, directly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, East York street, Gettysburg, a large lot of

Air-Tight Parlor, Nine-plate, & Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,

and would particularly call attention to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Air-tight COOKING STOVES, which he offers to the public as among the very best Stoves now in use. These Stoves have already been subjected to the most thorough and satisfactory tests, and by their rapid sale, and the universal satisfaction which they give, they have shown that for beauty, convenience, and saving of fuel, they are without a rival.

He has also the following beautiful

AIR-TIGHT PARLOR STOVES,

which he is confident are the handsomest in the market, viz:

Persian, Revere, Ben. Franklin, and Ottoman Air-Tight,

—all which he offers at extremely moderate prices, and invites the Public to call and examine, feeling confident that they cannot fail to be pleased.

He has also for sale

WAFFLE-IRONS, COPPER KETTLES,

and an excellent article of *STOVE BLACKING.*

Oct. 13. tf



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgements to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

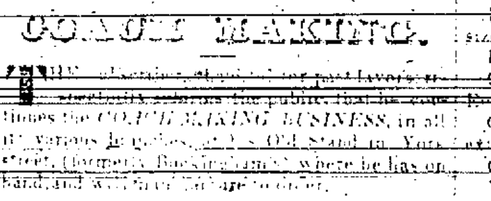
☞ All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE [illegible] times the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at [illegible] Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand and will make to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

[illegible]

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April [illegible] tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure [illegible] public generally [illegible] a very great variety of

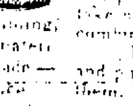
HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c., Cook, Parlor, Air tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the celebrated HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

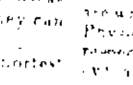
consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcocks & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Wind mill, Straw-cutters, &c.



BLACKSMITHING

Is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE



Shop in the [illegible] where, with good [illegible] and excellent materials, the [illegible] work will be made—[illegible] in their line [illegible] be furnished as [illegible] as they can be [illegible] elsewhere.

☞ Repairing [illegible] [illegible]

Gettysburg, April [illegible]

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & [illegible] having completed their extensive [illegible] (the largest of the kind in this country,) are prepared [illegible]

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors,) *MARBLE LETTERS,* &c. at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their work cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks,* &c. to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to.

Sept. 29.

THE STATE DEBT.

T [illegible]

Dry Goods and Groceries.

[illegible]

BONNETS, Bonnet Lace, Caps, [illegible] [illegible]

A. B. KURTZ.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN S. TAYLOR, *Bookseller & Publisher*

143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE following books will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the U. States, on the receipt of the money for the same which may be forwarded by mail, at the risk of the Publisher:

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated, full cloth $1.00; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates.—Sunday School edition. 50 cts.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated full cloth, $1.00; gilt edges, $1.50.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates.—Sunday School edition. 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS AND BATTLES OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., Sunday School edition. 31 cts.

NAPOLEON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED MARSHALS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated, full cloth, $1.

LUTHER AND CROMWELL. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated, full cloth, $1.

RAMBLES AND SKETCHES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated, full cloth, $1.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

LETTERS FROM THE BACKWOODS AND THE ADIRONDACK. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., full cloth, 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVIOUR AND HIS APOSTLES. With a portrait of each, engraved on steel. With an essay on the Character of the Apostles, by Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol., 12 mo., 15 engravings, $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE BEAUTIES OF REV. J. T. HEADLEY. With his Life.—1 vol. 18 mo., illustrated, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

HEROINES OF SACRED HISTORY. By Mrs. Steele.—Illustrated with splendid engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo. new, enlarged and revised edition, $1; gilt edges extra, $1.50.

THEOPNEUSTY, OR THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—By Professor Gaussen, of Geneva. Translated by Rev. E. N. Kirk. A new and enlarged edition. 1 vol. 12 mo. 410 pages, $1.

SHANTY, THE BLACKSMITH. A Tale of Other Times. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., illustrated, 50 cts.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., illustrated, 50 cts.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM OF THE REV. ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. With proofs thereof out of the Scriptures, in words at length.—Per 100, $4.

N. B. The above books will be forwarded to order at the prices mentioned, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of orders, with the money. Money may be sent by mail at my risk. JOHN S. TAYLOR,

Publisher, 143 Nassau st., New York.

July 21.

☞ *The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

RIMBY & LAWRENCE,

TO CARRY ON THE

PAPER & RAG BUSINESS,

AT NO. 5 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c. consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers, [illegible] [illegible]

Bill Posts and Note Papers; Wove and Laid, Gilt and Plain.

Colored Papers, [illegible] Printing Papers, all sizes.

Hardware Papers, from 18 by 24 to 40 by 48, Colored and White Tissue Papers [illegible]

Colored and White Shoe Papers, Bonnet and [illegible] Boards [illegible]

Colored Printing and Cover Papers.

Manilla Papers, all sizes, Crown, Royal, all colors.

[illegible]

Agents for [illegible]

PRINTERS' CARDS

in packs and sheets, white and colored—[illegible] Gilt, Figured and Enameled cards.

JOSEPH RIMBY, *Idealess N. Third St.*

N. S. LAWRENCE, *late of No. 5 Minor St.*

N. B.—[illegible] Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July [illegible] 3m

LEEDY'S 25

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers!

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years: YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, [illegible] without fear.

[illegible]

of purifying and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, [illegible] combined effects, [illegible]

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupations whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

[illegible] FIVE [illegible] DOLLARS [illegible]

Forty Pills are in A Box!!

[illegible]

Free from dust or powder [illegible]

[illegible]

And adapted to most diseases common to man.

None having once taken them will ever [illegible] afterwards take any other [illegible] them all was no good, and if they do not [illegible]

Dr N B Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c. and associated with [illegible] Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

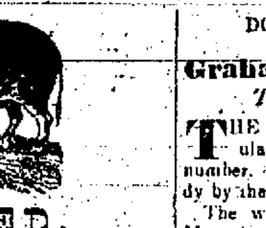
[illegible] Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH st., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Moore & Co., York; Stagler, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & O. Aticks and Dr. Haves, [illegible] Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; [illegible] [illegible] and by Store keepers and Druggists [illegible] States.

Nov. 26.

White Pine River Boards,

ON hand for sale [illegible] for Cash only. Also a lot of **Plaster.**

Feb. [illegible] GEORGE ARNOLD.



WANTED,

20,000 lbs. of Pork.

IN December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon & Grocery Store, in West Middle Street, Gettysburg.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Nov. 3. 4t

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, November 15th, 1851.

Buckingham Miss M. A.	Moorehead William
Beitler Daniel	McElwaine James H.
Brown James	Markley Daniel
Bushman Louis	Nilen John
Burr Adam	Pfeffer P.
Bailey Mrs. Nancy	Poundston Col. R.
Beitler Samuel 2	Plank Jacob H.
Clough Samuel 2	Quanz John
Culbertson W. F.	Rice David
Craig Henry	Robinson Owen
Dick George	Reynold John H.
Drowery Violet	Rex G. Wm.
Foot Washington	Riggs Alexander
Formwalt Noah	Snouffer Joseph
Fickes William	Stock Andrew
Forney Mark	Schreiver George
Gwinn George	Stoner Jacob
Kline John	Study John P.
Krise Abram	Socks John
Knouse Daniel	Sibbet Robert E.
Little jr. David	Shaffer Samuel
Lee Thomas	Snyder John
Lasbell Margaret	Saltzgiver Henry
Lefevre Isaac	Tawney Miss Kate
Little Anthony	Thompson Miss M. J.
Miller Isaac	Watts Joseph
Moose Miss Sarah A.	Weikart George
Mather Edward	Wance John
Miller David	Whistler J.
Mon'd George A.	White John
Miller John	Wert Peter
McElwaine Andrew	

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

Nov. 17.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,
Nov. 4, 1851.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

Three-per Cent.

payable on or after the 10th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, *Cashier.*

Nov. 10. 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of

One per Cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 10th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, *Treasurer.*

Nov. 3. [10] 3t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each Share of stock subscribed by them on or before [illegible] to the undersigned or at [illegible] Savings Institution [illegible]

The Stockholders residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their Subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, [illegible] Petersburg; those in [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] the President and Treasurer, will be met with the above named persons who will deliver [illegible]

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

M. E. [illegible], *Treasurer.*

Nov. [illegible] td

Godey's Lady's Book for 1852

[illegible] of Reading Matter!!

THE LADY'S BOOK for the ensuing year will present more novel features suited to the advancing refinements of the public taste. It has ever been the object of [illegible]

TO TAKE THE LEAD

among the popular Magazines of this country, and the host of imitators who have been compelled to follow [illegible] affords sufficient evidence to attest its brilliant success. The [illegible] with which every new idea that he suggests is adopted by others is a sufficient reason for his not being very explicit and exact in his promises of what is yet to come. He does [illegible] to say [illegible] It is sufficient however to say that all the existing popular features of the Lady's Book will be retained, and many new ones, particularly attractive in a Lady's Book and Family Magazine, will be introduced. The useful and the elegant will always be kept in view.

To the Magazines alone we must look for the efforts of the master minds of Literature. It is useless to publish a list of names—suffice it to say, that we have published articles and have others to publish from

All the Best American Writers—Male and Female.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January 1852 will contain in addition to the most beautiful and numerous Engravings ever [illegible] an additional quantity of reading by American authors. There is no question [illegible] the tens of thousands of copies that we are [illegible] the critical press [illegible] *The most Magnificent [illegible] in the World!*

The publisher will give [illegible] that the London Art Union [illegible] a year.

It will be observed that the Lady's Book caters to the taste of the American Ladies. It now furnishes them with every thing that can interest a Lady—and among others is the following:—

GODEY'S RELIABLE FASHION PLATES MONTHLY. [illegible] descriptions—besides [illegible] the Fashions every month, giving full explanations of every thing new in the Fashionable World.

OUR MODEL COTTAGES

This is a department peculiarly our own, and the benefit [illegible] of our models has every where been acknowledged.

For the Ladies!!

We have published Receipts, Model Cottages, Model Cottage Furniture, Patterns for Window Curtains, Crochet Work, Knitting Netting, Patch work, Crochet Flower Work, Hair Braiding, Ribbon Work, Chenille Work, Lace Collar Work, Children's and Infants' Clothes, Capes, Caps, Chemisettes—in fine, every thing that can interest a Lady, will find its appropriate place in her own Book.

TERMS—Cash in Advance.

1 copy one year $3; 2 copies one year $5; [illegible] 5 copies one year [illegible]; [illegible] copies one year $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club. Address, L. A. GODEY,

113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Gazette one year for $4.

Nov. [illegible]

Now for Music.

FURTHER [illegible] ACCORDEONS, [illegible] [illegible] KELLER KURTZ.

DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

Graham's Magazine for 1852.

The Magazine of the Union!

THE New Volume of this unrivaled and popular Monthly commences with the January number. Specimen copies of which will be ready by the first of December.

The well established character of Graham's Magazine, as the leading American Monthly, renders it unnecessary to set forth its merits in each recurring Prospectus. It has won its way, after years of success, to the front rank among its rivals, and is now universally conceded to be

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Its contributors are all of acknowledged ability; and arrangements are perfected for a series of most splendid articles from them, which will make this Magazine the organ of American Talent in every department of Mind.

DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

The reading matter of Graham's Magazine for the next year will be about double that of former volumes, making a book unrivaled by any that has ever appeared in America or Europe. The very best American writers will continue to contribute to its pages, and the wide range of literature of the old world will also be brought to aid the worth and variety of the letter-press contents of the work.

G. P. R. JAMES.

The original novel written by this accomplished writer for "Graham" will be commenced in the January number, and will be found to be one of the most entertaining of the many romances by this universally popular author.

Splendid and Costly Engravings.

In the department of Art, Graham's Magazine has always been celebrated. The excellence and beauty of its pictorial appointments far surpass the usual adornments of the Monthly Magazines. The very finest and most expensive efforts of the first artists of Europe and America grace the work. Every variety of subject and of style is found in perfection in "Graham." No indifferent or inferior designs mar its beauty; but all that taste can suggest and capital command in the way of elegance is to be had in the yearly volumes of this Magazine. We ask our readers to take the twelve numbers of the year and compare them with the same number of any current periodical, to test the vast superiority of Graham's Magazine in this respect.

The new volume will open in a style of elegance that will convince our friends that "*Excelsior*" is our motto for 1852, and that "Graham" will continue to be *the Favorite of the Public,* both in its pictorial and literary character, while the extraordinary increase of the amount of reading matter will insure it a still wider welcome and circulation.

TERMS—Single Copies $3. *For $10 we will send the Magazine for 5 years to one person.*

PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1852

All orders for Graham's Magazine commencing with 1852, will be supplied at the following rates: Single subscribers, $3; Two copies $5; Five copies, $10; and Ten copies for $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. All orders to be addressed to

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
No. 134 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 17. 3t

Sartain's Magazine for 1852.

Unrivalled in Beauty and Excellence!

EIGHTY pages of reading matter in each number, being sixteen pages of additional reading over and above the usual quantity given in the $3 Magazines.

The proprietors of this popular periodical, encouraged to new exertions by the marked approbation bestowed on their previous efforts, have made such arrangements for the ensuing year as will still better entitle their Magazine to the position already assigned it by the American Press, in the front rank of Literature and Art.

The publishers have determined to spare no expense in improving the most decided superiority [illegible] to encourage competition with proud confidence in the result.

The series of prize articles commenced in the July number, and for which the sum of one thousand dollars was paid, will be continued in the next volume. The publishers are desirous that Sartain's Magazine [illegible] the [illegible] of the choicest productions of American genius.

As a guarantee for the future, they need only [illegible] the world of letters, whose contributions have given value to the preceding volumes.

To become the acknowledged favorite of an intelligent community [illegible] and preserve [illegible] for this periodical, it is [illegible] critical superiority over [illegible] offered for publication—[illegible] be regarded as sufficient proof of excellence, but all *manuscript* will be carefully read and impartially judged [illegible] with those whose claims are already established.

A monthly record will be furnished of the most interesting passing events, appertaining to Literature, Science or Art, in both hemispheres. Also, Biographical Notices of eminent persons lately deceased. The reviews of new books shall be full and impartial. Among other novel attractions we promise our subscribers

A HUMOROUS DEPARTMENT.

To consist of Satire of every description, either original or translated from the best foreign sources. The engravings illustrating these good things will be invariably of a superior description, after the designs of such eminent artists as Schnorr, Stauber, Gavarni, Pocci or Johannot.—It is frequently the reproach of wit and humor, that it assumes too broad a character, but we faithfully pledge our readers that nothing shall have a place in "Fun's Portfolio" that could possibly prove exceptionable to the most delicate mind.

New rebus illustrations of proverbial philosophy, designed and engraved expressly for this work, will be published monthly, and the original Pictorial and Political Enigmas that have proved so popular, will be continued.

THE SUPERB EMBELLISHMENTS

In preparation for the coming volume alone exceed in value the price of a year's subscription.—They are [illegible] with the utmost care after [illegible] from pictures of original [illegible] include faithful [illegible] pictures by eminent American painters. In addition, there are Engravings on Steel of the

MEZZOTINTO PLATES OF SARTAIN.

There will be more numerous wood engravings of superior beauty, embracing a series of portraits of distinguished Americans, to accompany the biographical sketches. Characteristic cuts of large size from the finest compositions of the best painters of Europe, are already prepared. The taste and usefulness of the work will be further enhanced by original designs for Cottage and Villa Architecture, to be furnished monthly by the talented Architect and A. J. T. Walker, Esq.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT

will contain the most prompt issue of the latest Fashions, Patterns for Embroidery, Crochet work, &c., together with descriptions of kindred subjects appropriate to this Division. A choice selection of popular Music contributed as heretofore. Each Department of the Magazine will be in charge of a competent Superintendent, the whole under the editorial supervision of JOHN SARTAIN.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MAGAZINE.

Each number of the Magazine now contains Eighty pages, printed solid, in new and beautiful type, which is equivalent to one hundred and four pages of the first volumes. With this increase of reading matter the postage under the old law [illegible] eight cents per number on all [illegible] the new [illegible] the postage on this Magazine is greatly reduced. When paid quarterly in advance it is now as follows: Under 500 miles 2½ cents, over 500 [illegible] 5 cents.

TERMS for 1852—payable in advance. One copy one year $3; Two copies one year $5; Five copies one year $10; Ten copies one year $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club of ten. Address

JOHN SARTAIN & CO.,
Philadelphia.

Nov. [illegible]